MAGAZINE SECTION

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NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



WAAC MAJOR—WAAC Director Oveta Culp Hobby, right, pins gold leaves on shoulders of Betty Bandel of Tucson, Ariz., in Washington, first WAAC Field Director. Her rank corresponds to major in Army.



TONY SIGNS UP—Tony, 150-pound Great Dane, goes to work for Uncle Sam and here, in Kenosha, Wis., he puts his mark on papers filled out by his owner, Sheriff Milton La Violette. Tony has been assigned to anti-aircraft battalion and will hunt down spies.



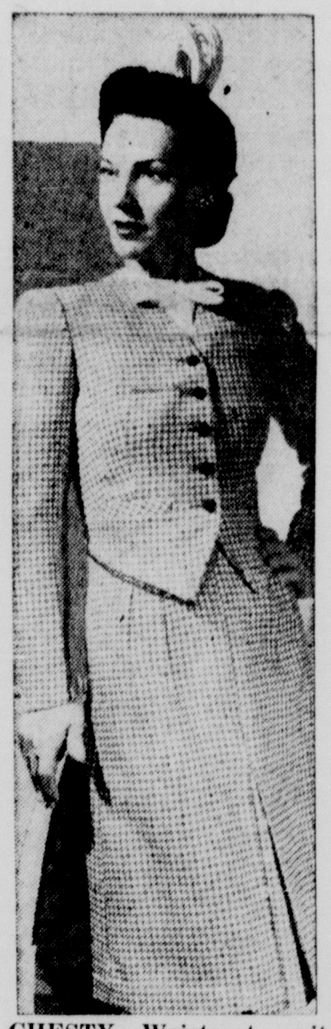
INVASION PARLEY—Here is Britian's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, as he arrives in Washington to confer with President Roosevelt for fifth time. Purpose of visit was believed to prepare for invasion of Europe, with possibly Pacific offensive against Japs.



STRANGE MAN, BUT NICE—Susan Fisher, 14 months, gets acquainted with strange man, in Chicago. He's her daddy, Lieut. William F. Eadie, who rescued Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker from life raft in Pacific Ocean, and later was transferred from overseas to Air Station at Glenview, Ill.



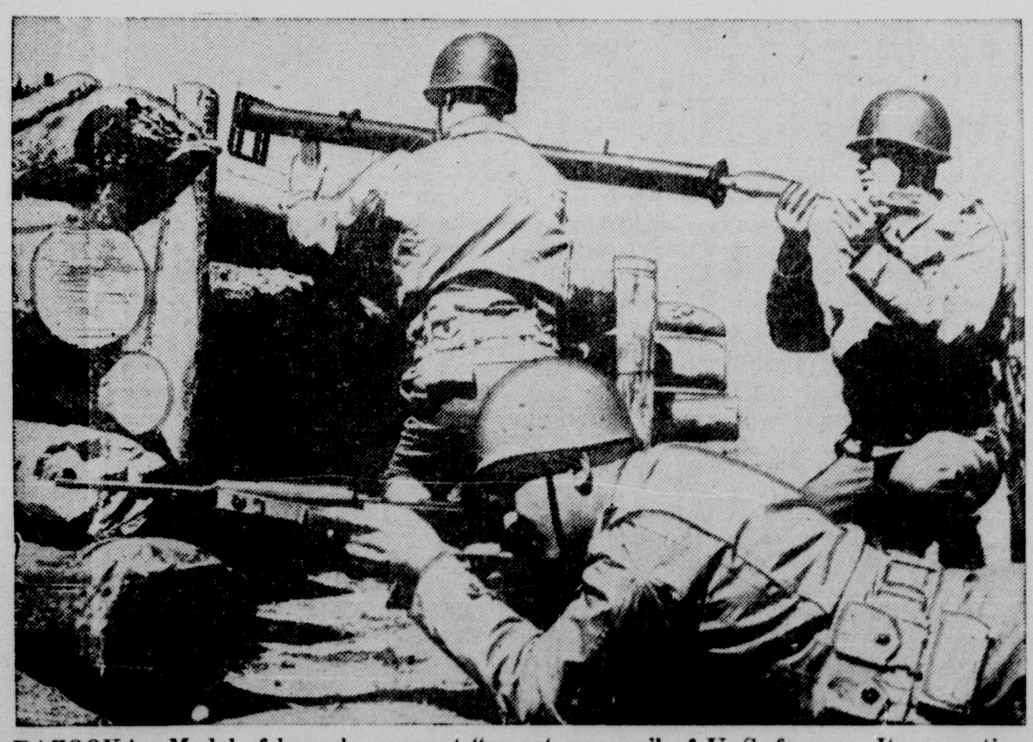
HE'S A HEAVYWEIGHT both mentally and physically. Charles Wayne Hudson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hudson, 814 E. Leuda, Fort Worth, Texas, weighs 160 pounds at the age of five. Doctors say his mentality is far above the average five-year-old child. His shoes have to be made to order.



CHESTY—Waistcoat suit shows season's fashion borrowed from men's attire. This one, in beige and white checked wool, was shown at luncheon-fashion show in Waldorf-Astoria, New York.



HOUSTON FIGHTS AGAIN—Five generations ago his great-great-uncle made Texas history. Here's Private Sam Houston, Jr., age 18, learning to fight at Marine base, Parris Island, S. C. He's native of Washington, D. C.



BAZOOKA—Model of bazooka, newest "secret weapon" of U. S. forces. Its operation never has been explained to public, but it is said to give foot soldiers superior effective fire power against heavy armored tanks.



GOT 'EM—"As each Jap showed his head, I let fly," said Private first class Lloyd D. Gunnels, U. S. Marines, of Kirbyville, Texas. He is reported to have picked off upward of 100 Japs single-handed, on Guadalcanal. He's at Oak Knoll Hospital, Oakland, California.



TAKING OUT THE STING—This is how U. S. Engineers removed detonators from mines taken from shoulders of road during battle for Big Barbott Pass, Tunisia. Americans won pass and pushed Axis toward Gabes.



DOGWOOD TIME—When it was dogwood time in Texas a cameraman on lookout for picture made this one of a pretty co-ed plucking dogwood blossoms.

The ALLIED VICTORY in North Africa

By PIERRE J. HUSS

(International News correspondent, at Allied headquarters, North Africa).

SMASHING with an intensity that not only devastated many of the Axis carefully-prepared hill positions, the Allies battered 200,000 German and Italian troops to total victory in Tunisia, North Africa. More than 175,000 troops of the famed Afrika Korps and and Il Duce's crack regiments laid down their arms in "unconditional surrender." Another 30,000 or more were killed or wounded.

From Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Pierre J. Huss, International News Service correspondent, said of the battle:

"The nerve-shattering assault of the Allies took the heart out of the Axis in Africa and knocked the stuffing out of the 'master race,' not excluding such elite German regiments as the Herman Goering Panzer Legion—one of the outfits I saw sweep over Poland and then through the Lowlands and France to the English Channel.

"Field Marshal Erwin Rommel turned over to Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim a well-worn Africa Korps but it was still a first-class army, including some of the best German divisions, sufficient supplies and equipment and enough Hitlerite fanatics in the ranks to enable him to count on a death stand wherever necessary.

Can't Take Cold Steel

"Von Arnim and the High Command underestimated one factor—that the Allied Armies had been welded into a powerful striking force capable of mastering all emergencies in record time. It quickly shattered the drilled and disciplined Nazis and the fresh Americans had injected into the battle new blood, surprising firing power and incredible initiative.

"Added to all this was matchless Allied leadership. Von Arnim was outgeneralled and the German Air Force, the most potent of all Nazi factors in the past, was outflown and outfought.

"Finally, while Americans and Englishmen may not love cold-steel combat they are not afraid of it. Some of the best fortified hills around Tunis were taken by bayonet charges.

"The Nazis, on the other hand, abhor cold steel and will surrender any day rather than match bayonets.

Victory at End of Six Months

"Six months and four days after the Allied landings in North Africa, conquering American, British and French troops scored their final triumph and paved the way for new operations against the Mediterranean islands, and final invasion of the European fortress itself. For the Axis it was a complete, disastrous and humiliating defeat. The capture of more than 175,000 prisoners indicated that no more than a handful of soldiers escaped the Allied armies who launched their supreme offensive just six days before victory and broke the backbone of Axis resistance in lightning drives to Tunis and Bizerte.

"A special communique announcing complete victory said:

"'It is estimated that the total of prisoners captured since May 5 is about 150,000. (Since then the number has increased to an estimated 175,000).

"'Vast quantities of guns and war material of all kinds have been captured, including guns and aircraft in a serviceable condition.'

"The end came on the jagged reaches of Cap Bon Peninsula where Von Arnim was taken prisoner, and in a tiny pocket on the mainland to the southwest where 30,000 crack Axis troops had battled on without supplies or air support until overwhelmed by French and British armies and a merciless aerial pounding.

"The captives included Von Arnim and 20 of his generals.

British First Army Cut Off Peninsula

"In the final phase, the British First Army drove across the base of Cap Bon and, capturing Hammamet on the southern coast, sealed off enemy survivors in two tightly ringed pockets from which there was no hope of escape.

"The Royal Navy and great Allied aerial fleets blockaded the Mediterranean shores. The few isolated enemy groups which tried to get off independently in small boats were slain by bomb and gunfire or turned back to the beaches.

"The First Army, supported by tanks from the famous Eighth Army which came in for the death blow, then attacked the last enemy pocket to the south of Hammamet while Eighth Army infantry thrust northward along the coast from Enfidaville.

"French troops who played a valorous role in the final conquest assailed the enemy remnants from the west of the Axis western flank, apparently precipitating the final capitulation.

"The victory climaxed two and one-half years of bitter battling on the sands across the breadth of Africa and brought about the final destruction of Rommel's famed Afrika Korps which once stood 65 miles from Alexandria. From that point, at El Alamein, the Afrika Korps retreated 2,000 miles in six months to a final accounting at Tunis and Bizerte.

Most Important Casualty

"The most important casualty of the African campaign was the Africa Corps, formed shortly after Hitler came into power on January 30, 1933, and trained for a task that called for the elimination of the British from the Middle East.

"In specially constructed 'hot houses' in Austria, the nucleus of the Africa Corps underwent strenuous training, learning how to exist in desert temperatures, testing clothing and aiding in the development of special rations. The officers, headed by Erwin Rommel, tested the tank-plane team and studied the African climate. German 'tourists' were sent into the desert.

"The corps was created with complete German thoroughness and how close it came to accomplishing its aims can be revealed by a study of last summer's war maps when it was feared that the fall of Cairo was but a matter of days.

"Panzer Army No. 5 was another great German army that was slashed to bits or captured. And then there were the Hermann Goering No. 1 and No. 2 Grenadiers, among the elite troops of Germany. Also included in the captured were the Hermann Goering parachute units, parts of the same outfits that spread such terror in Belgium and the Netherlands just three years ago. Other famous German units that were annihilated were the 90th Light Division, the Jaeger and Barenthin regiments.

"As for the Italian losses, the list is imposing. Four Black Shirt divisions, along with eight other divisions, have been annihilated. The Africa victory has seen the elimination of every Italian armored unit as well as every Italian infantry or motorized division worthy of battle.

No Time for Escape

"What the British 8th Army started at El Alamein last October 23, the British 1st Army, French and the various United States forces finished at Tunis and Bizerte. The end came so fast that the Germans never had an opportunity to evacuate. Twenty generals and 175,000 prisoners fell to the generalship of commanders that Hitler in one of his recent tirades referred to as 'idiots,' ignorant of the art of warfare.

"The victory in Africa gives the United Nations forces the confidence that they needed. It immobilizes Spain. It opens the Mediterranean despite the fact that the Axis still controls the northern shores. It paves the way for the conquest of Sicily and with it the ultimate elimination of Italy. It opens the path for the invasion of Yugoslavia or Greece. And it gives Turkey and Russia assurance that they long have needed.

"The basic reason for jubliation however, is not that the African campaign has been concluded, but that the Germans were outwitted, outgeneraled and outfought.

"It is indeed good news that we can outshoot, outfight and outgeneral the opposition. No one here thinks that the inevitable entry into Europe is going to be anything but hard, or that the battle afterward is going to be any easier than the long, difficult struggle in Tunisia. It is dangerous to be over-optimistic because of what has happened there recently.

"But in this Tunisian campaign we have shown that the Germans can be beaten in their chosen battlefield—just as they were in 1918. We have proved that Nazi invincibility is overrated."

Judging from the dispatches from North Africa, British, French and American commanders have nothing but admiration for the "American civilians in uniform" who became, in the words of Lt. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson of the British 1st Army, a "magnificent fighting machine." They have nothing but praise for the way the Americans were able to snap back after taking a licking in early stages of the African war.

Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's 1st Division was the first of the American units to show its real caliber at Gafsa and El Guettar. The other three divisions soon learned, and when they moved in for the kill at Bizerte theirs was one of the toughest assignments of the campaign. The Germans had been entrenched on the heights above that powerful naval base all winter and, despite valiant efforts by the British, they could not be dispersed. What other engagement gave the Americans in experience Bizerte gave them in confidence.



DISCARDED—Germans who beat hasty retreatdown road to Gabes, after Americans shot them out of Bir Marbott Pass, Tunisia, left this pile of 170 mm. fragmentation shells behind them. Lieut. John Senseney, of St. Louis, inspects them. Similar shells were used on the American positions to blast infantry and artillery.

MECHANICAL CHICKEN PICKER

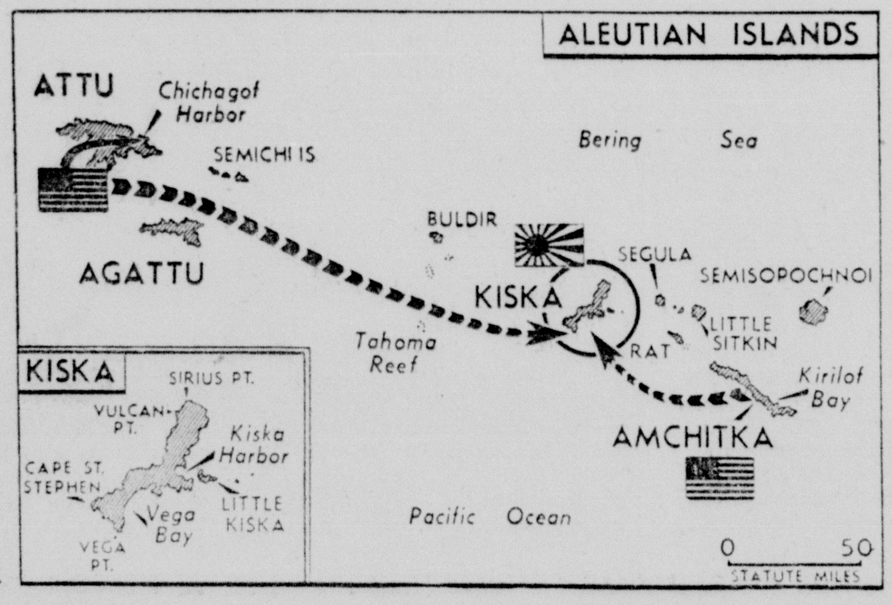
Even the pinfeathers are stripped from fowl by a mechanical picker, designed to facilitate the marketing of poultry as a substitute for rationed meats. The machine, a revolving drum with mechanical fingers, eliminates the time-consuming job of picking feathers by hand, and strips the birds clean in 10 seconds, at an estimated cost of 2 to 4 cents a bird.

ATTU, Aleutian Island Captured by Americans

WHEN the United States bought Alaska from Russia in 1867, for $7,200,000, the deal included the Aleutian Islands, a chain of small islands in the North Pacific which extend westward about 1,200 miles from the Alaskan peninsula to the peninsula of Kamchatka, a province of Soviet Russia.

Soon after the Pearl Harbor attack, Japan occupied two of the Aleutian Islands—Attu and Kiska—and strongly fortified them, constructed airfields and a naval base at Chichagof harbor, near Attu.

Recently an American Expeditionary Force, aided by the Navy and bombing planes, landed on Attu Island and attacked the garrison there of 3,000 Japs, splitting them into three groups and driving them back into the rocky hills where at last accounts they were being killed or captured.



On Attu as on Guadalcanal, American soldier boys have beaten the Japs at their own game of war. The immediate result of this victory paves the way for conquest of Kiska Island, sole remaining Japanese foothold in the Aleutians. Kiska lies 172 miles to the southeast of Attu, barely 72 miles west of an American outpost established last January on Amchitka Island. From these two bases American bombers can soften Kiska for inevitable attack.

Attu 2,000 Miles From Tokyo

In addition, Americans had gained on Attu a Japanese-built bomber runway from which Flying Fortresses and Liberators may strike at Paramushiru, a Japanese naval base island in the Pacific and only 630 miles from Japan. With the development of new long-range bombers even Tokyo, 2,000 miles from Attu, might be within round-trip range.

Some observers saw other, even more important advantages, in the capture of Attu and the expansion of American bases throughout the Aleutians. These point out that the teeming northern sea commanded by the islands is one of the world's richest fishing areas. From these waters and the adjacent sea of Okhotsk Japan has been drawing a large portion of its food supply. Thus American operations against the big Japansese fishing fleet might in the long run prove a blockade weapon of decisive value. In addition, American possession of the entire Aleutians chain, stretching 1,200 miles from Alaska to within 500 miles of Kamchatka, would provide a series of stepping stones for the eventual attack on Japan proper. In the event Russia becomes involved in the Asiatic war, this route could be of inestimable value in joint operations.

Bleak and Barren

Bleak, barren Attu Island, occupied by the Japs in June, 1942, is treeless and mountainous, and much of the time is covered with snow and ice. Airways for bombers can be constructed only with great difficulty. This rocky mountainous country of volcanic origin makes excellent hiding places for escaped Japanese soldiers. Difficult terrain and constant fog add to the job of exterminating the last Jap.

Attu is very irregular in outline. It is about 30 by 40 miles in extent, has many inlets and bays. Offshore reefs are numerous. Small boats are able to find many landing places, but there is only one safe anchorage. This is in Chichagof harbor on the northeast coast, some 10 miles from the eastern extremity of the island.

Before the Japanese occupation the entire population of Attu, approximately 40 persons of Aleut blood, lived near the bay. No white persons lived on the island.

No agricultural products are grown on the island; the growing season is too short. Seafood from surrounding waters is plentiful. There is no firewood except driftwood obtained along the shoreline, which is salvaged with great care. An army of occupation must be supplied with all the necessities of life from the outside.

The HELICOPTER, Jeep Airplane

(Condensed from Popular Mechanic Magazine)

SINCE 1908 one man has been laboring to build an aircraft that you can take off or set down in your backyard. It has arrived—a jeep airplane—and is called the helicopter. You believe it when you see it rise vertically to hover in the air like a hummingbird, or float backward as easily as forward, do a right-about-face with a doughboy's precision and swing from side to side as smoothly as a pendulum.

The thing still looks like the skeleton from an inventor's closet and you subconsciously search the sky for the invisible string from which it must be hanging. But it has arrived at its beginning, and about all it lacks is a production line.

The production line is up to Igor Sikorsky, the unassuming genius who nursed the unbelieveable craft alone for 31 years before he made it work, and had time meanwhile to turn out some of the world's largest commercial trans-oceanic flying boats.

Sikorsky is a native Russian and today is a more passionate American than you or I. He built his first edition of the helicopter at Kiev in 1908. It looked like a Dutch windmill upended, and it wouldn't fly. He built a second helicopter that also didn't fly.

Then he began building fixed-wing craft, mostly multi-engine planes, until the revolution drove him from his homeland. He continued his endeavors in America, building land planes and amphibians and flying boats. It was a long time before he tackled the wingless machine again, and a flying generation had grown up before Sikorsky's helicopter first thrashed its great arms and rose into space.

Like a Model T

That was 1939. In the four years since, 18 major changes have been made in the craft and more are in the making. The original helicopter of 1939 is the same steel dragonfly that darts over the bay at Stratford, Conn., today in absurd aerial evolutions. It is like the Model T Ford that entered its second 100,000 miles with none of its original parts.

Up to this moment Sikorsky has confined himself to a search for stability, control and smoothness of transmission and rotor operations. Save for the refinements that time and experience will bring, the inventor will be free after the war to attack the problems of production. They will be simple.

Basically the helicopter is a framework of welded steel tubing with a main rotor and a tail rotor driven by a gasoline engine and operated by an ingenious set of controls. It should cost no more than a medium-priced automobile, and it presents much less difficulty than the automobile in mass production.

Since the war's end will undoubtedly see a vastly expanded aviation plant seeking peacetime employment, the helicopter should find a home. There will remain the problems of stepping up performance beyond the present easy pace of 80 miles an hour, increasing the capacity of the experimental model of family size, and convincing the public that the helicopter is no neck-breaking contrivance for dare-devils but the safest and most convenient aircraft ever invented.

No Neck-Breaker

So far as the neck-breaking proclivities of this flying machine go, it is significant that Sikorsky still has his own neck. True, in his pioneer experiments he took the precaution to fly his helicopter as a captive, maneuvering it over the factory yard while assistants restrained it within a safe distance of the ground by rope. Now that the controls are perfected the craft hops around unfettered as a mosquito.



The helicopter in flight.

"The helicopter can do what no eagle can," says Mr. Sikorsky. "Indeed, it can perform as no other thing on earth—fish, flesh, fowl or mechanical. No eagle can hover. Birds can't fly backward. No ship can steam sideways. No plane can rise vertically from a standing start. But, to be quite honest about it, the helicopter can do all this and more."

At the Sikorsky plant you may meet the only two Americans licensed to fly the only helicopter in the hemisphere. Igor Sikorsky holds No. 1 private license, Charles L. Morris, test pilot, holds No. 1 commercial license. In the opinion of these two that you can learn to fly the helicopter in two hours. You will learn more safely than the

(Continued on Page 5, column 3)

CURRENT COMMENT

By A STAFF EDITOR

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400-Passenger Plane Under Construction

A MAMMOTH passenger airplane which will hold 400 passengers is under construction by the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Company, at Los Angeles, Harry Woodhead, president of the comapny, revealed.

Disclosing plans for building the huge plane to a meeting of the Aviation Forum, Woodhead said he was not permitted to release details of its design. He said, however, that a full-sized wooden replica had been made and pronounced satisfactory.

"I would like to tell a few fantastic facts which the engineers in charge of design have given me in connection with this airplane but the War Department won't let me," he said.

* * *

40% of Drafted Rejected in Final Tests

An Army study of rejection causes indicated that more than 40 per cent of those called for selective service were being rejected in preliminary and final physical examinations.

The War Department reported that 18,971 citizens out of the first 100,000 who reached induction centers prior to February 1 were disqualified in the final Army examination.

Before that group reached the induction centers, however, some 32 per cent of the registrants not deferred for other reasons had been weeded out by local medical examining boards, selective Service officials said. This percentage apparently was a trifle under that obtaining in the World War period, it was remarked.

Of the 18,971 rejections, the Army blamed 52.57 per cent on defective teeth, eyes, ears and mental and nervous conditions.

* * *

New Superbomber

A new superbomber to join the Flying Fortresses and Liberators in smashing at the Axis is scheduled for production, Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, said.

Aside from the barest reference to the craft in a statement on aircraft production made at a press conference, Wilson shied away from giving any details on the new air monster or when it would be in action. When pressed by questions, he replied: "Well, bombers are getting bigger and heavier, and so on."

The first hint of the giant bombers came several months ago from Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, who in a speech said "we have a secret weapon or two up our aerial sleeves that will deal paralyzing blows to our enemies." Then, referring to the aerial program, he said that "entirely new 'battlewagons' are on the way."

The reference to the new air weapon came in connection with Wilson's statement that output of heavy bombers in April was four times greater than production one year ago, and by next April would be eight times greater.

On the basis of previously announced April production in excess of 500 four-engine bombers, this would mean more than 1,000 heavy bombers monthly in April next year.

Wilson said his figures for next April did not include superbombers.

* * *

Mortality Rate Among War Wounded

The Office of War Information reported that only 2.6 per cent of all Navy and Marine personnel wounded in the first 16 months of war died, and that virtually all of these men were so badly wounded that nothing could have saved them.

Incomplete statistics on Army casualties indicate that recoveries among Army wounded "are comparable to Navy and Marine percentages."

Although the report did not cite comparative percentages from the first World War, records show that the mortality rate among the wounded in 1917-18 was about eight per cent.

Of the 97.4 per cent of the Navy and Marine wounded personnel who survived, 53 per cent have returned to duty, 43.5 per cent are still under treatment, and 0.9 per cent have been invalided from service.

* * *

Lend-Lease Passes Ten Billion Mark

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, made the following statement covering the operations of his jurisdiction:

"Total aid rendered by the United States under the lend-lease program from March 11, 1941, to April 1, 1943, had a dollar value of $10,319,518,000.

"While lend-lease aid from the United States has passed the $10,000,000,000 mark, reverse lend-lease provided to the United States by other United Nations and aid which they render to each other on a lend-lease basis have continued to mount in volume and importance. Exact figures are not now available but we know that in proportion to the resources they have available this lend-lease aid by our Allies to us and to each other is entirely comparable to our own.

"Goods transferred by the United States under the lend-lease program include finished munitions, industrial supplies, food and other agricultural products provided to our Allies for their war effort. Services include shipping and air-ferrying, ship repairs, production facilities and such activities as the pilot-training program.

"Fifty-five per cent of goods transferred to date have been munitions, 27 per cent industrial supplies, 15 per cent food and 3 per cent other agricultural products.

In the last three months, for which export figures are available, lend-lease shipments were divided as follows:

United Kingdom	38%
Soviet Union	31%
Africa and Middle East	16%
Far East (including India)	14%
Other areas	1%

Great Life-Saving Device

Two hundred ships left British ports this month equipped with machines for turning sea water into water fit to drink. Thus the greatest lifesaving device of the war has been perfected. The dream of sailors, since the first man died of thirst surrounded by salt water, has come true.

From now on, each ship calling at British ports is compelled to take on board one of these machines before it braves the hazards of the high seas again. Soon there will be a machine for every lifeboat; later, one for every raft.

The apparatus is simple to look at—just a gray cylinder two feet high with a funnel at the top, a condenser on the side and tubes leading in and out. But from that cylinder drops five pints an hour of pure water, distilled from sea water.

The story of its invention is as dramatic as the machine. For years scientists have been hard at work looking for the secret of producing drinkable water from ocean water which could be used even by men afloat at sea in lifeboats or on rafts.

* * *

One Way to Help

It is the desire of everyone to hold down the cost of living during the war days.

One way in which all can help is by spending less and putting the money into war bonds.

Civilian goods simply can't be produced in the volume to maintain our usual living standards. If all of us compete on the market for the limited supply of things offered for sale, prices will be forced upward rapidly.

Hence we can protect ourselves and help our country by buying war bonds to the utmost of our ability. In later years we'll have the bonds, and when the country again needs civilian purchasing power, we'll have the money in bonds with which to buy.

* * *

Bibles in 200 Languages

The American Bible Society, which held its 127th annual meeting in New York in May, reported it has published and distributed over a third of a billion copies of the Scriptures in over 200 languages and in more than 50 countries.

When the news was flashed to the world that Eddie Rickenbacker and his comrades, lost in the treacherous Pacific for those anxious 21 days, had been rescued and the story of their daily use of Sergeant Bartek's little Testament became known, the American Bible Society joined in the general thanksgiving and then did something more.

It realized that most of such experiences are likely to occur among the Merchant Marine, because of the constant hazards to which they are exposed, so the Society offered its services, which were accepted, and, as a result there is now included in the equipment of every one of the 20,000 lifeboats and rafts, on the hundreds of vessels operated under the War Shipping Administration, a copy of the New Testament, including also the Ten Commandments, some of the great Psalms, some old hymns and some prayers.

This little book is enclosed in a stout waterproof envelope made of oiled paper and lined with lead foil and sealed with a hot iron.

* * *

Home Towns

Every town has its day in a war like this war. The cables that girdle the globe tell the exploits of lads from home towns. The wireless leaps the widest oceans to report the valor of boys from Centerville, Texas; Hinton, Oklahoma; Platteville, Wis.; Rock Hill, S. C., and Lake Wales, Fla. Some dauntless flier, some daring marine, some plucky sailor sees to it that his home town, be it ever so humble, is not forgotten.

* * *

Cotton Carry-Over

At the close of March the stocks of cotton in the United States, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, approximated 14,800,000 bales, of which 42 per cent, or 6,250,000 bales, was controlled by the government. A year ago earlier stocks of cotton in the United States amounted to 14,945,000 bales, of which 6,150,000 were controlled by the government.

Despite the record domestic consumption of the staple, there has been virtually no change in its statistical position for a year. With consumption and exports estimated at 1,000,000 bales monthly until the end of July, the close of the present season, there will be about 10,800,000 bales to carry over, or roughly enough to satisfy domestic consumption for a full twelve months. For the 1941-42 season domestic consumption of the staple amounted to 11,170,000 bales, while for the present season it is estimated at 11,300,000. Because of the war, exports are at a very low level and they are confined to lend-lease activities.

Under the present law, the government may sell 300,000 bales of the cotton it owns in any month, but total release for a calendar year may not exceed 1,500,000 bales. With about 8,500,000 bales of present stocks in private hands, the release of 300,000 bales of cotton a month for the next four months, it is argued in the trade, would hold prices around current levels.

* * *

Victory Mules

Nothwithstanding the marvelous war production of our automobile plants, the Army mule can't be dismissed yet. In the hills of Tunisia he went where jeeps couldn't go. As in all our past wars, he delivers water and food and ammunition to the embattled front lines and carries back the wounded, and when there is no feed for him he lives on the country, even if it's a desert. He hasn't much to live for, at that. No romance for him. No grandchildren to comfort his old age. Like the worker bee, he must drudge from dawn to dark. Now and then he kicks at his lot, and you can't blame him. But show him an Army in a tight spot. Show him a job of work that would kill a horse or stall an ox, and he lays back his ears and goes to it.

* * *

Coast Guarded by Mounted Men

Last summer the American public was shocked to learn that a group of German saboteurs had been successfully landed on a New York beach. Fortunately, these men were caught before they were able to carry out their plans.

But the nation became aware of a new danger. Thousands of miles of American beaches were insufficiently guarded.

Today these lonely stretches of ocean front are patrolled by men horseback wearing the white cap and dungarees of the Coast Guard. Day and night these riders by the sea keep watch. They are constantly on guard against saboteurs.

Whether it's saboteurs, sailors or torpedo ship-wrecked survivors, the Coast Guard beach patrols are now able to do their work better and faster because of horses. The distance each man used to cover by foot along the shore has been multiplied many times.

The horses come from Army Remount centers in Oklahoma and other Western States. Many of the men in this branch of the Coast Guard are also from the West. Some of them had never been outside of Texas or Wyoming until they left for Pampano Beach, Florida, where they are now being trained. Born in the saddle, they know how to handle horses. Many of them teach newcomers to the beach patrols the fine points of horsemanship.

"Sailors on horseback" used to be a catch phrase for clumsiness. But the Coast Guardsmen on beach patrol handle their mounts as expertly as the cowboys on the plains. It would not be easy for a saboteur to land unnoticed on an American beach today.

* * *

Stalin's May Day Speech

In his May day order and speech to the Russian people, Joseph Stalin paid tribute to the "gallant Anglo-American air force" and expressed confidence that a second front was coming. Premier Stalin went beyond anything he has said before in praise of the Allies. It was his most optimistic statement on the war outlook, his most vigorous declaration of Russia's determination to fight to the end in solidarity with the other United Nations.

What Russia apparently was trying to tell her associates was that while she insisted that her position as the dominant power of Eastern Europe must not be challenged she was determined to fight until Hitler was destroyed.

Stalin let his people and the world know in no uncertain terms that the Soviets would make no separate peace when he called the Germans "imperialist robbers" and liars and said that "only the complete capitulation of the Hitlerite Germans can bring peace to Europe."

* * *

One-Year-Old WAACs

The WAACs, now 60,000 strong, were congratulated by President Roosevelt on their first birthday, May 15, for "having justified magnificently the trust that was placed in them."

The President, who has seen members of the auxiliary in training in this country and on duty at his Casablanca conferences in Africa, said those who have watched the WAACs in action can only admire and respect their spirit and courage.

The President's statement:

"One year ago today a new page was written into the military history of our nation. With the organization of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the women of our nation were given an opportunity they long had hoped for. They were to share with men the greatest privilege of an American citizen—the right to serve in the defense of our country.

"The WAACs, as we have come to know them, are one year old, and in the brief span of these last 12 months they have justified the trust that was placed in them.

"There were many in the beginning who smiled and some who violently opposed the thought of women serving with our armed forces. Today those of us who have seen and know the work they are doing throughout the military establishments of our country and in our foreign stations have only admiration and respect for the spirit, the dignity and the courage they have shown.

"The course they marked out for themselves was a modest one. They asked only that they might serve in the limited fields of Army operations, where their skills and training would be of value. Their mission was to release for combat duty men who were engaged in tasks that could be performed by women. They did, and they proved their capabilities in the doing of their tasks."

* * *

Trainwomen

As Long Island trainmen go to war, women in uniform take their places. Sopranos sing, "All aboard!" and contraltos call "Next station stop, Jamaica!" But the male commuters, we are told, relieve them of the heavy work. "Allow me, madam," they say to the brakelady as she struggles to lift the trapdoor of the vestibule. Gallant fellows, those Long Islanders.

Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY
Winnsboro, Texas.

(Copyright, 1943, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

ON this beautiful day in June I am back home in the Coon Creek community with coat off, sleeves rolled up and ready to tackle the many jobs on a small farm. Seems the smaller the farm the bigger the jobs. Right now the biggest job is to get rid of weeds, a farmer's nuisance. They are are bad as flies, mosquitos and chiggers. Two paramount evils in the world today are weeds and the devil. If we try hard enough we can lick the devil, but weeds are never licked.

●

Yes, indeed, it's good to be back home after four months in the Texas Legislature listening to gobs of oratory and eating rationed food in hotels and restaurants where a serving of butter is the size of a thin dime. It's sweet to get back to Nature, to the quiet countryside, and listen to the mocking bird singing in the big oak tree and the whipporwill calling from the alder thicket. Even the thump of a woodpecker on an old dead tree has a welcoming sound.



"Feigned drowning in order to be rescued by the pretty life-savers."

●

Some sections of the State have had too much rain, some not enough. However, most Victory Gardens are flourishing. We will grow more vegetables than we can eat or can. Some of the surplus, that would go to waste, can be used to feed out poultry and livestock. I have raised fairly good-size pigs on garden stuff—mixed with a little grain. Not every Victory Gardener can keep a pig, but those who can and will would thereby add immeasurably to the meat supply.

●

I attended a circus recently where they had on exhibit a whale and a flea. The whale, although ten thousand times bigger than the flea, was not as smart. Called "an educated flea," it would do amazing tricks, such as pulling a small two-wheel cart and stopping at the word, "whoa!" Another feat was jumping 300 times its own length. No other animal, it is said, can jump 300 times its own length. The best running jump record of any athlete has been less than five times his own length.

●

The Allied victory in North Africa should dispel the gloom that has been hanging thick as pea soup over the heads of some folks. While far from a victory that will end the war, yet it was an important victory that showed up weak spots in the boasted Nazi war machine. Reports from the battlefront tell of German and Italian divisions surrendering when they still had food and ammunition, but not the will to fight on to the bitter end. No truer saying than "a quitter never wins and a winner never quits." The Allies are not quitters.

●

Representatives of the United Nations Food Conference got together in Hot Springs, Va., to discuss the food of the future. I don't know what was said at the conference or what solution was found for the food of the future, but I rise to remark that the food of the past has been pretty good, as a rule. Hard to beat pan-baked yellow corn bread, turnip greens and sowbelly, fried chicken, cream gravy, creamed potatoes, fluffy biscuits and apple or pumpkin pie. This diet so far has produced a sturdy race of people.

●

Wives are getting cheaper in the Arab country. A prospective wife that would ordinarily sell for $250 can now be bought for $125, and some as low as $25. Nearly all parents of primitive people sell their daughters to the highest bidder. If that should happen in America, what would brides sell for? Some might sell as high as a thousand dollars and not be worth 30 cents. On the other hand, a thousand dollar wife might get a 30 cent husband. Irrespective of what we think of barter marriage, it is a fact that there are few divorces among the Arabs.

●

Professor Sharpley, director of the Harvard Observatory, reports the discovery of 75,000 new galaxies to add to the 325,000 already known. He tells us the galaxy spotters will probably run the total to a million within a few years, and that the average galaxy contains more than 1,000,000,000 suns, plus planets, moons, comets and other minor accessories. Among those millions of planets I wonder if there is one like our Earth with people living on it? If so, I wonder if they are as foolish as we have been. I use the word foolish because that fitly describes the mentality of a large part of the Earth's population. Only foolish people would start a war to devastate a world as beautiful and fruitful as this one.

●

Two Texas and Oklahoma cities have employed women life-guards at municipal bathing pools. This is further proof that women can do anything that men can do. Since employing women life-savers, men bathers have increased at the pools and it is reported that several men have feigned drowning in order to be rescued by the pretty life-savers who must put their arms around the men while pulling them from the water.

Folks in Uniform



"Insured?"

TEXAS BRIEF NEWS--- from Over the State

TEXAS BULL BRINGS $13,000

Red Silver Domino 162nd, a Texas Hereford bull, sold for $13,000 at an auction sale held on the Dean ranch in Tarrant county.

CRUISER GETS FAMOUS BELL

The old fire bell which once called volunteer fire fighters of Corpus Christi has gone to war. Citizens donated the 1900-pound bell to the new U. S. Navy Cruiser Houston.

300 QUILTS FOR SOLDIERS

Women of Denton county, many of them war mothers, have made 300 quilts for use by the USO in Denton where hundred of soldiers and sailors are accommodated with sleeping quarters each month.

U. OF T. GETS GOOD WILL GRANT

University of Texas has been awarded a grant of $10,000 for use by its Latin-American Institute for study of educational and cultural relations between the Americas.

RAZOR STROP 150 YEARS OLD

Sam P. Martin, farmer, who lives near El Campo, (Wharton county), has a razor strop which is 150 years old. "It is better than when I got it from my father in Missouri in 1907," Martin said.

REUNION RODEO CANCELLED

Decision to cancel the annual Stamford, (Jones county), 1943 Reunion Rodeo brought announcement from officials that $3,000, which would have been expended for rodeo expenses, will be converted to war bonds.

FAMOUS RODEO STEER DIES

Rodeo fans of Central Texas will miss old "Hamburger," short-legged steer which has performed for many years at the Texas Prison Rodeo near Huntsville, (Walker county). The freak animal, 17 years old, died after he had bogged down in mud on the farm.

DONATES BIBLES TO SOLDIERS

W. R. Swain, pastor of the Tyler, (Smith county), Marvin Methodist Church, reported that an unidentified donor has provided funds for 1,500 New Testaments which will be distributed to soldiers.

HOSPITAL BUSY IN BLACKOUT

When Beaumont, (Jefferson county), underwent a blackout test recently, doctors and nurses at St. Therese Hospital there kept right on with their work. One patient underwent a skin-grafting operation, another had an appendix removed, and one baby boy was born.

DOG PULLS PLOW

There has been a lot of interesting stories about draft animals, but Houston, (Harris county), produced one of the best, and a picture to prove it. Carl V. Benz has a big Saint Bernard dog which does the plow work on a garden plot. The picture showed the dog pulling the light plow down furrows without guiding reins.

SOLDIERS HELP SAVE TOMATO CROP

Officials of the Harlingen, (Cameron county), Army Gunnery School helped Rio Grande Valley farmers when a labor shortage threatened loss of much of the tomato crop by granting permission to soldiers to work in packing sheds when such work did not interfere with regular Army duties.

VACATIONERS WARNED

Dr. George W. Cox, State Health Department, has issued six cautions to vacationers who plan to swim: "Avoid polluted water; wait an hour after eating before entering the water; never dive into unfamiliar water; leave the water if feeling chilled or fatigued; don't enter the water when over-heated, and learn to float."

STILL HOLDS LIBERTY BONDS

A Bexar county farmer, who prefers not to reveal his name, has qualified as some sort of all-out patriot. He recently purchased a $1,000 war bond which he added to his collection which already included two Liberty bonds bought during the first World War. "The government needed the money and I didn't, so I just never cashed my 1917 Liberty bonds," he said.

HUNTING RESTRICTED WEST OF PECOS

Governor Stevenson signed a bill which temporarily closes the hunting season on some birds and all fur-bearing animals in every county west of the Pecos river. When a survey of the area's game has been completed, the State Game Commission will open and close seasons at its discretion, depending upon the supply of game available.

HER GRANDMOTHER MADE FIRST LONE STAR FLAG

Mrs. Nannie Quirl Morgan, who died recently in Cuero, (DeWitt county), at the age of 84 was the last granddaughter of Sarah B. Dodson who has been memoralized as "Betsy Ross of Texas." The monument to Mrs. Dodson is at Bedias, (Grimes county), and an inscription on the monument says she designed and made the first Lone Star Flag.

RUBBER FOR STEEL TRACTOR WHEELS

OPA officials have ann o,u nc e d through the USDA, that rubber tires now are available as replacements for steel tractor's wheels purchased since May 1, 1942. County boards can issue necessary certificates.

TWO MORE TRAIL-DRIVERS DIE

Two more Texans have disappeared from the thinning ranks of early-day trail-drivers—William Henry Davis, age 90, of San Angelo, (Tom Green county), and Theodore Stahl, age 89, of Fredericksburg, (Gillespie county).

ANTELOPE SENT TO SOUTH TEXAS RANCHES

Stocking of South Texas ranches with antelope is progressing rapidly, according to Capt. E. T. Dawson of the State Game Commission. One of the largest herds is on the T. T. East ranch in Jim Hogg county.

BOY SCOUTS HELP FARMER

Houston, (Harris county), Boy Scout Troop No. 30, sponsored by St. Mark's Methodist Church, helped solve a labor problem for a truck farmer of that county when 17 members spent a weekend harvesting squash and green beans. Farmer H. C. Brown, who benefitted, called them "good farmers."

200,000 GUAYULE PLANTS

About 200,000 guayule plants have arrived in Fort Stockton, (Pecos county), for planting on the Webb Farms. Planting will be done with machinery.

FOOD CONSERVATION AGENTS

Special food conservation agents are being sent into the field by the Extension Service of Texas A. & M. College to demonstrate methods of canning, drying and brining. About 20 will be designated to do this work in all sections of the State.

CIVILIAN FLIERS HELP ARMY

Texas Civil Air Patrol, that group of sacrificing civilians who fly without pay for national defense, was warmly commended recently when a pilot flew a batch of blood plasma from Dallas to Camp Barkeley, Abilene, (Taylor county), for treatment of several soldiers critically injured in an automobile accident.

SETS SAFETY RECORD

Austin, (Travis county), was the largest city in the nation to finish the first quarter of 1943 without a traffic death, according to the National Safety Council, which reported also a 37 per cent reduction in fatalities over the nation as compared to the same period of last year. It was estimated that there had been a saving of at least 3,000 lives.

GHOST TOWN DISAPPEARS

The town of GeWhitt, (Hutchinson county), a premature boom town which didn't boom, is now a memory. Located between Borger and Stinnett, the town once had a population of about 500 in the late 1920's, but citizens began to move to Borger. Last remaining buildings were razed for scrap lumber. The town was named for its founder, George E. Whittenburg, and many tracts were sold for future business and residential sites.

"NO BABY" RULE REVERSED

Amarillo, (Potter county), has one apartment house that is an exception to the general rule in cities. Owners of the building will not rent apartments except to soldiers or their wives who have children. Recently a newly wedded couple who applied for a suite of rooms was told, "You'll have to wait a while."

TINY LICENSE PLATES SAVE STATE MONEY

Use of the small size license plates for automobiles has saved the State of Texas more than $100,000, according to State Auditor C. H. Caveness.

HAS WALKED 125,000 MILES

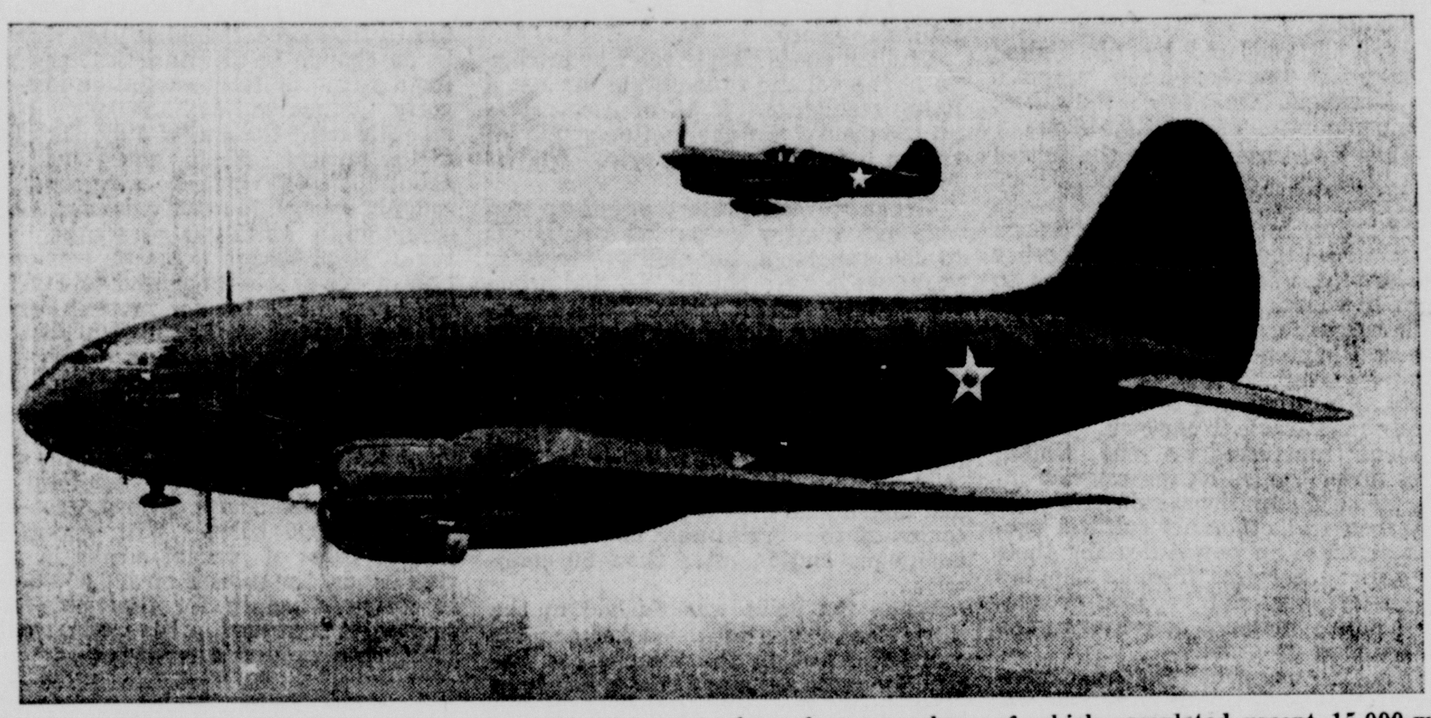
After walking 125,000 miles in the last 37 years as a mail carrier in Fort Worth, (Tarrant county), Clay R. Smith says he will retire to his Wise county farm where he will raise white face cattle to help feed the soldier boys.

FREAK ACCIDENT

Mr. and Mrs. Hallenbeck, enroute to church in Eastland, (Eastland county), were amazed when a big calf landed on top of the auto's hood, having fallen from a cliff alongside the highway. The couple escaped injury, but the calf died from effects of the fall.

ENGINEER SETS RECORD

Marcus Thomas Byrnes, of Palestine, (Anderson county), is believed to have pulled locomotives farther than any living man during his 56-year railroad career. It is estimated he has been at the throttle more than 3,000,000 miles. Mr. Brynes' first engine was a wood burner. He was promoted to engineer in 1900 and has been active at that job ever since.



MASS FLIGHT—Curtiss Commando troop-cargo transport plane, large numbers of which completed recent 15,000-mile flight from U. S. to India, via Africa, marking "longest and biggest mass flight in transport history," according to U. S. Army Air Forces base in India. Plane has two 2,000 h. p. engines, weighs 50,000 pounds loaded.

WATCH FOR TYPHUS FEVER

Texans are cautioned to speed up rat extermination programs by the State Health Department after the appearance of 15 cases of typhus fever in the State. This is a sharp upturn as the average of the past seven years is six cases. The U. S. Public Health Service will assist in the cleanup campaign.

FAMOUS HEREFORD BREEDER DIES

W. B. Mitchell, whom many declare did more for the Hereford breeders of Texas than any other man, died at his Marfa home from an illness which followed a severe back injury. Mr. Mitchell also was known as a prominent breeder of Palomina horses. He also was past president of the Highland Hereford Association.

CHINABERRY BEADS WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Evelyn Wieland, 17-year-old Travis county 4-H girl, has been chosen to receive the Maggie W. Barry College scholarship because of her ingenuity and industry in making strings of chinaberry beads which she sold for $342 profit to customers in 27 Texas counties. Most of the money has been put into war bonds, but a small amount was retained for a college education fund.

GETS ZERO WITH RIFLE

Marksmanship learned while shooting down ducks with a .22 rifle near Cove, (Chambers county), stayed with Marine Pvt. Dick Fannett, age 20. He was at Dutch Harbor when the Japs attacked. Fannett, home on a furlough with his mother, told how he found his fox hole was too tight for him and his 30-06 rifle, so he just climbed out and began banging at a Zero plane. His fourth shot did the job and the plane crashed right behind him.

FAT STOCK SHOW IN 1944

After skipping this year, due to war conditions, directors of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, held annually at Fort Worth, (Tarrant county), have announced that the event will be held in 1944.

JUSTICE YIELDS TO FARM WORK

"Today will be worth $25 to me if I can go home and work," said a Henderson county farmer to County Judge Frank J. Davis when he reported for jury duty. Judge Davis conferred with prosecuting and defense counsel, then adjourned court until a later date.

PRISON STIPES TO DISAPPEAR

"Stripes" seem about to disappear from the Texas prison system due to war priorities on material from which they are made. Few inmates must wear stripes now—only those guilty of offenses committed inside the prison.

OWNS MANY ELEPHANTS

Miss Vera Warrock, of Rosebud, (Falls county), claims to have the largest collection of elephants in the world—but they are toys, accumulated from everywhere. In the collection are elephants from 40 foreign countries and all States in the union except one. Many are made of ivory, jade, glass, teakwood and other materials.

STATE FUND DEFICIT SHRINKS

More than $8,000,000 has been lopped off the State's general fund deficit during the past year, according to State Treasurer Jesse James, who attributes the liquidation to good business and good tax payments.

CRIPPLED GIRL WINS SCOUT HONOR

Laudazelle Brown, age 13, of Llano, (Llano county), who has been in a cast for more than a year due to a hip injury, has won the distinction of being the first Llano Girl Scout to win the first-class scout rank in at least 10 years.

NEW FRONTIER MUSEUM

J. W. E. Airey, of Houston, (Harris county), has made available to the public his extensive collection of pioneer relics, many of which once belonged to Pawnee Bill, Kit Carson and other old adventurers of the Southwest. The exhibit is open daily on a promient downtown corner in Houston.

WAR WORKERS PROTEST STRIKES

"The most severe punishment allowable under a democracy is much too mild for anyone who refuses to work at a time like this." That sentence, taken from a letter which workers of the Dow Chemical Co., at Freeport, (Brazoria county), sent to Senator Tom Connally, was to place emphasis on their demand for national anti-strike legislation.

REDUCED WATERMELON ACREAGE

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported that only 19,000 acres has been planted in watermelons in Texas this year. The State had 34,700 acres last year. Cantaloupe acreage also decreased from 4,100 to 2,300 acres, the report said.

WOMAN 29 HAS SON IN ARMY

Mrs. Mora L. St. John, of Houston, (Harris county), 29, is believed to be the youngest service mother in the nation. Her son, Pvt. James Simmons, is on duty in California. He is 18 years of age.

"MISSING" SOLDIER WRITES

Mrs. Mickie Coe, of Navasota, (Grimes county), was informed recently by the War Department that her son Lt. Michie Coe, Jr., was missing in action since April 17. Later she received letters from him dated April 21 and 22 stating he had been wounded slightly.

DEER APPARENTLY ELECTROCUTED

C. E. Watson, lineman for Medina Electric Co., recently found a fine young buck dead at the foot of a power line pole on the Houston ranch, east of Uvalde, (Uvalde county). Apparently the deer became frightened during a storm on the previous night, plunged headlong into the pole and was electrocuted.

BIG WATERSPOUT SIGHTED

Residents of the Morgan's Point, (Chambers county), region saw a dark cloud sucking up water four miles off shore in Trinity Bay early in May in what old-timers said was the biggest waterspout they ever saw. The cloud formed and began pulling up a big column of water which caused an indentation in the bay 50 feet across at the base. It disappeared inland.

HAIR CLIPPERS TO GO OVERSEAS

Joseph D. Bell, of Abilene, (Taylor county), is collecting hair clippers for the use of overseas soldiers. He says the Army and Navy are unable to get enough of them. Arrangements have been made to place the collected clippers aboard troop ships for transportation to overseas men, not only for hair trimming but also for whisker trimming when shaving is impossible.

SOME FISH AND SOME YARN

The Blanco, (Blanco county), News reports this fish story: Cicero Rust, who lives 12 miles from town, was riding in a pasture near the river when he heard a big commotion in some shallow water. Investigating, he found a big yellow catfish had stranded in the water. He took his rope, lassoed and landed the fish. It weighed 30 pounds. The editor commented, "Some fish and some yarn."

COTTON SHORTAGE PREDICTED

W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and formerly one of the world's biggest cotton dealers at Houston, (Harris county), predicted at the Hot Springs, Va., food conference that the world is facing a possible shortage of cotton. He made the statement during discussion which had to do with possibility of reducing cotton acreage in the interest of increased food production.

OLD CURFEW LAW REVIVED

Members of the Grand Saline, (Van Zandt county), city council dug out and put in effect an old city ordinance which prohibits any person under the age of 20 being on the streets after 9 p. m. from April to November and after 8 p. m. from November to April. Only persons excused are those actually employed or sent on missions by their parents.

HATCHERY BASS FOR EAGLE MOUNTAIN LAKE

Fishermen in the Eagle Mountain Lake, (Tarrant county), area think they will have better sport this fall. The new fish hatchery there reports it now has 500,000 young bass in rearing ponds which will be turned loose in the lake when they grow four to six inches in length. Ben Stone, hatchery supervisor, says 20 per cent will grow to adult fish size.

FARM FAMILY PRAISED

The McKinney, (Collin county), Examiner recently reported on the fine record being made by Mrs. D. L. Ramsey and her three children on their farm in the Valdesta community. Mr. Ramsey died last November and since that time the family has been caring for 125 acres, 25 cows, 10 hogs and 125 chickens. They have the work systematized so the children are able to attend school and still do much of the work which includes driving the farm tractor.

THE TILLERS

By Carroll



A LITTLE FUN — *Jokes to Make You Laugh*

Self-Control

Teacher: "Who can give me an example of righteous indignation? All right, Gerald."

Gerald: "Getting mad enough to cuss but keeping your mouth shut."

Even Smarter

Some years ago King Carol told how he had selected fourteen of the brightest young men in Rumania for training in the government office. Seven he sent to England, seven to America, to study the economic and political systems of the two countries.

"The seven who went to England were very smart," said Carol, "and they all now have important posts in Bucharest. But the seven we sent to America were even smarter. They stayed in America."

Doubly Serious

Mother: "Was it a bad accident when you two boys ran together with your bikes?"

Sonny: "Well, Jimmy was knocked speechless and my front wheel was knocked spokeless."

Illustrative Ancedote

The late Justice Holmes once declared that human beings can always come to an agreement, if they only try long enough. And he cited the conversation of two Minnesota farmers who had not seen each other in a long time:

"Hello, Aleck! What have you been doing?"

"I been in the hospital."

"That's bad!"

"No, that's good. I married the nurse."

"That's good!"

"No, that's bad; she's got nine children."

"That's bad!"

"No, that's good; she's got a big house."

"That's good!"

"No, that's bad; the house burned down."

"That's bad!"

"No, that's good; the house was insured and I collected the insurance money!"

"That's good!"

"Yes, that's good!"

Over-Ordered

Preparing small Joan for the stork's visit, daddy had told her he was ordering a baby brother or sister for her. Triplets came instead.

Small Joan looked at the triplets then said to her mother:

"You should have sent in the order, Mom. You know how Pop stutters."

Same Reason

Boss: "Ben. you think you're smart. Why does this black cow give white milk which makes yellow butter?"

Ben: "Easy enough. For the same reason that a black hen will lay a white egg that has a yellow yolk."

Undistinguishable

Sailor: "Got some good pork?"

Chef: "Listen, sailor! We've got pork that makes better chicken salad than any tuna fish you can buy."

Allergic to Buttons

Wife: "This magazine article on electricity says that after the war we will get everything we want by touching a button."

Husband: "That won't do me any good."

Wife: "Why not, dear?"

Husband: "Because nothing will ever make you touch a button. Just look at my buttonless shirt?"

Nothing Left

A young Army officer put up at a famous Park Avenue (New York) hotel, neglecting to ask the room rate first. On his departure, he was given his bill. He gazed at it a moment and then sought the cashier. "Am I correct," he asked, "in assuming that suggestions from your patrons are welcome?"

"They certainly are," said the cashier. "Hasn't everything been satisfactory?"

"Everything has been fine," said the officer, "but I have noticed that you have a sign posted in your rooms which reads, 'Have you left anything?' I suggest you change the sign to read, 'Have you anything left?' "

The Run Around

A man so desperate he was on the verge of suicide consulted Dr. Henry C. Link, the famous psychologist. He couldn't sleep; he had lost his grip. Link agreed that suicide was the only way out and suggested that the man run himself to death. "After supper, tell the family you are going for a walk. But don't walk. Run as hard as you can. You are middle-aged, probably your heart is bad, and you will drop dead. No one will know. There will be no disgrace," said the doctor.

The man thought the suggestion was perfect. That night he started to run, and after running three miles was so tired he sat down to rest and fell asleep. He went home, and for the first time in months slept all night like a baby. The next night he tried running again; the result was the same—a good night's sleep. By the third night, he was feeling so fine he wanted to live forever.

Poor Substitutes

Pop: "Now wasn't that a nice ride on my knee?"

Sonny Boy: "Yeth, but I'd lots rather ride a real donkey."

Just the Thing

A customer walked into the pet shop.

"I like parrots," he informed the shopkeeper, "but I want one that can keep its mouth shut when told."

"Here's one that speaks French," the proprietor said. "Tell him to keep quiet and he shuts up like a clam."

The customer hesitated.

"Is that the most intelligent parrot you have?" he asked.

The proprietor looked around. Finally, he pointed to another bird.

"If you're looking for a really intelligent parrot," he confided, "that's the one you want. Would you believe it, that bird can keep its mouth shut in six different languages!"

Poultry News

Bentley Wilson, superintendent of Poultry Tribune experimental farm, writes the following "timely tips":

Mite Preventive

By all means, provide plenty of roosting space, at least eight inches for each bird housed. Painting the roosts and perches with creosote or carbolineum early in the summer will prevent outbreaks of mites later during the hot summer months. Be sure to paint at least a week before the birds are placed in the shelters to give the paint time to dry.

It also is time to think about vaccinating for chicken pox. If pox is present in your neighborhood or on your farm, by all means plan now to vaccinate your stock to prevent this disease. Each year, late in the fall, about housing time, we receive numerous letters from poultrymen who have pox in their flocks and wish to vaccinate. If those poultrymen would take one day off during the growing season of their pullets and vaccinate the entire lot, they would save themselves much trouble and worry next fall.

Suggestion for Late Chicks

A lot of us are raising late chicks this year. Without a doubt, late chicks are more difficult to raise than those hatched during the normal hatching season, but if one uses a little care, fine birds can be grown.

Don't buy too many chicks just because you can brood them with a small amount of heat. Two hundred chicks is plenty in any late brood of chicks. Place the house in some shady spot and use an electric brooder, if possible. Many chicks are lost through overheating in summer brooding.

Give the chicks access to the outside within a few days—at least by the end of the first week. Be doubly sure that the area in which the brooder house is located is clean ground. Don't make the small chicks travel through long, high grass. You will lose many of them if you do. Provide plenty of feeder space and plenty of water. Open the windows up in the brooder house so that there will be air flowing through it to hold the house temperature as low as possible under summer conditions.

Keep the Layers Working

Old hens must come in for some consideration also. Open up the laying house and windows and ventilators. High summer temperatures cause a decrease in production, as well as smaller egg size. A clean, airy laying house is the poultryman's best insurance of good summer egg production. In periods of extreme heat, spraying water over the roof and walls of the laying house will help to lower the temperature several degrees, Sprinkling the litter also is helpful.

At this time of year there usually will be a few molting birds appear in any flock. It is a good plan to cull and sell such birds, especially this year, since early molters usually are poor layers and if left in the flock they will consume feed. They usually are in good flesh and will add to the meat supply..

THE HELICOPTER

(Continued from Page 2)

plane pilot, for yon need not roar across a field at 60 miles an hour to take off or alight. When the helicopter has its day, you can learn by maneuvering the craft through its three-dimensional repertoire while it hangs from its gyrating umbrella, anchored a few feet above the ground by rope. If your engine fails, you drift to the ground under the restraining influence of the free-wheeling main rotor blades.

Weighs 1,300 Pounds With Pilot

The helicopter with its pilot weighs 1300 pounds. Mr. Sikorsky sees no reason why a helicopter of 10 tons gross weight carrying 20 passengers and cargo, cannot be built. The helicopter flies 70 to 80 miles an hour, 8 miles to the gallon with its 90-horsepower Franklin engine. They can improve those figures when they try.

Before this war is over the helicopter may be in it. It takes little imagination to see the helicopter as an ideal liaison craft, landing in a forest clearing or on a headquarters roof; or as an observation post hovering high above the ocean or battleground; or as an aerial machine-gun nest in lieu of barrage balloons. Rising vertically above a fort or factory, it could meet enemy bombers halfway with a hail of bullets. The Army tried an autogiro in mock battle against fighter planes and dive bombers some years ago, using cameras for guns. The autogiro got more photographic hits in its gunsight than either of its combatants. The dive bomber can't aim or evade; the pursuit plane is less accurate than the slower autogiro. The helicopter, which can sit still or dodge and keep firing, should out-perform the autogiro, which must keep flying forward for buoyancy.

After the war the helicopter surely will be the aerial runabout, climbing out of the backyard to fly to the grocery or the downtown office or the airport, setting gently into any space large enough to contain its structure. It is not designfor high-speed commercial air travel nor heavy cargo, but it should solve the problem of ferrying pasengers from outlying airports into crowded cities.

The airplane, says Mr. Sikorsky—and he builds them—in spite of its excellent speed and carrying efficiency, is a very helpless machine with respect to points of takeoff and arrival. The helicopter is the most independent creature man has devised.

Plans for Post-War Set Up

Samuel J. Solomon, president of Northeast Airlines, Boston, disclosed plans for a postwar setup wherein helicopters would be used to carry mail and passengers from town and city rooftops to major air-line terminals as part of what he called an aerial taxi service.

Northeast officials filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington an application for a helicopter service to carry air mail and express to and from the rooftops of more than 400 postoffices and railroad stations in the six New England States and New York City. Solomon said the service would operate not only between cities and towns but also from congested urban areas to airports.

"This application," Solomon said, "seeks authorization not only for the transportation of air mail but of all first-class mail as well. We think this is the first specific proposal to bring to reality the transportation of all first-class mail by air.

"The helicopter has tremendous possibilities. We can envision a machine that will carry as many as twenty passengers. It is entirely possible that we might operate an aerial taxi service between Boston and New York, not running on schedule, but, say, picking up a group of Boston businessmen at their convenience from the roof of their office and depositing them on the roof of an office in downtown New York."

Deafened Man Hears Movies

Mr. A. J. O. writes: "Would not take $1,000 for my BELTONE HEARING AID and do without." Over 500 wise Texans HEAR BETTER and SAVED UP TO ONE-THIRD.

NEW TRIAL PLAN!

Mail this ad or call Mr. R. C. F. Robertson, Direct Factory Representative, 707 Burk Burnett Bldg., Phone 2-3545, Fort Worth, Texas.

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MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

BROOK MAYS & CO.

"Everything Musical"

1005 Elm St., Dallas, Texas

The 1940 census showed that the average American dwelling was more than 25 years old, and that three out of ten lacked running water. In the decade from 1920 to 1930 there were 8,515,000 dwelling units built, whereas from 1930 to 1940 only 5,528,000 were constructed.

Ninety-two per cent of all United States mail is carried by the railroads, the total in a year reaching 5,800,000,000 pounds, 17,000,000 separate pieces of mail.

NO SUGAR NEEDED IN EASY-TO-MAKE ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

Here's an already favored recipe that's gaining new wartime fame . . . ALL-BRAN Muffins without sugar! See for yourself how the flavorsome crispness of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN gives these delicious muffins a texture and taste all their own!

Kellogg's All-Bran Muffins

2 tablespoons shortening
⅓ cup corn syrup
1 egg
1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran
¼ cup milk
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and corn syrup thoroughly; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk, let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 8 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

Cream will whip more rapidly if a pinch of salt is added.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 27, 1943.

To the Men and Women
of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company,
Long Island City, New York.

This is to inform you that the Army and Navy are conferring upon you the Army-Navy Production Award for your great work in the production of war supplies.

The Award consists of a flag to be flown above your plant and a lapel pin, symbolic of distinguished service to America, for every individual in your plant.

You men and women of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company are making an outstanding contribution to victory. You have every reason to be proud of the record you have set, and your practical patriotism stands as an example to all Americans.

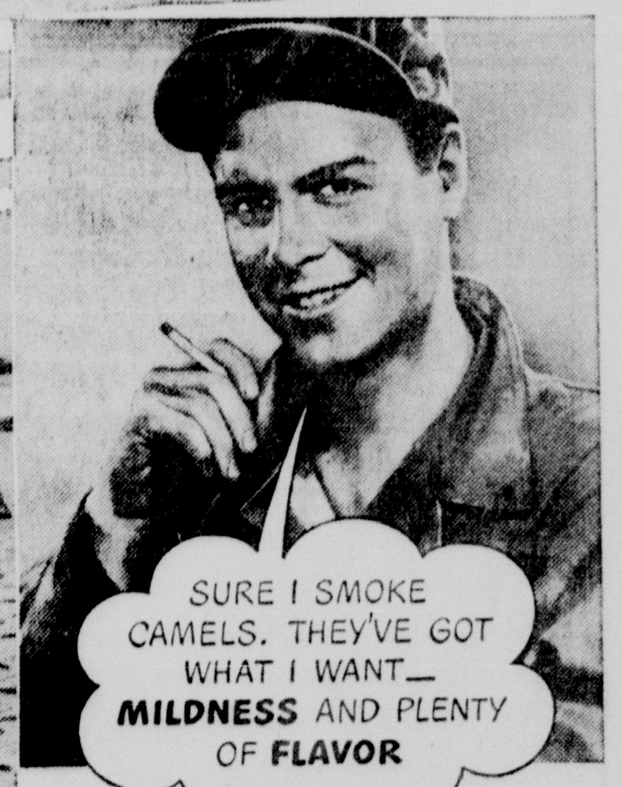
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Under Secretary of War.

They've Got What it Takes!

They know their engines...their machine guns—these men in the Air Force ground crews have what it takes "to keep 'em flying"





BEFORE you simply take it for granted that you're getting all the smoking pleasure there is in a cigarette—

Before you take anyone else's word for a cigarette's mildness, its freedom from irritation, or its flavor—

Try Camels. Put them to the "T-ZONE" test *(see below, right)* and let your own taste and throat tell you why Camels are such a favorite in all the services and with millions at home.

HIS NAME can't be revealed, but you may remember him—the young mechanic who could always get your car started, somehow. He's still in overalls...still smokes Camels (they're the favorite in *all* the services)...only now he's grooming B-17E's instead of de luxe '43's.

Camels

First in the Service

The favorite cigarette with men in the Army, the Navy, the Marines, and the Coast Guard is Camel.
(Based on actual sales records in Post Exchanges and Canteens.)



JEANNE FLAHERTY *(right)* turns out one of the vital parts of a bomber. Jeanne's cigarette? "Camels! They're always smooth, extra mild, and they never go flat on my taste," she says.

The "T-Zone" —where cigarettes are judged



The "T-ZONE"—Taste and Throat—is the proving ground for cigarettes. Only *your* taste and throat can decide which cigarette tastes best to you...and how it affects your throat. For your taste and throat are individual to you. Based on the experience of millions of smokers, we believe Camels will suit your "T-ZONE" to a "T." Prove it for yourself!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Texas Farm News Reports

Frank Wiley, of Cedar Hill. (Lalias county), reports the birth of twin mules this spring, an event which authorities say happens about once in 10,000 chances. He calls them Fibber and Molly.

Dry weather and two late cold snaps hit the honey crop heavily in the Uvalde, (Uvalde county), region. W. D. Bunting, veteran bee man, says the outlook is poor due to loss of guajilla brush blooms, source of the early honey.

A shortage of legume seed for winter planting is indicated, according to E. A. Miller, agronomist of Texas A. & M. Extension Service, and he urges farmers to harvest their own seed where possible, particularly vetch, bur clover and sweet clover.

Mayor C. P. Dodson, of Decatur, (Wise county), has appointed a committee to complete plans and location for a canning plant which that city will provide for use by local citizens. Equipment will accommodate 380 cans under pressure at one time.

Directors of the Corsicana, (Navarro county), Chamber of Commerce have provided $100 for the purchase of canner-cookers which will be used throughout the county under direction of Miss Vera Sneed, county home demonstration agent.

Unless OPA changes its present regulations beef clubs will be permitted to operate as in the past, according to County Agent L. C. Eakin of Washington county. Clubs will be allowed to kill the same number of animals as were slaughtered last year. If one person does all of the killing for a club, he must get a permit from the county war board, but if different individuals do their own killing, no permit will be required, he said. The regulation also provides that in such cases it is not necessary to collect meat ration stamps.

Henderson, (Rusk county), has just completed plans for opening that city's first farm market at a location in the heart of the city where farmers and stockmen will be able to establish wholesale and retail prices for their products.

John Turner, 4H club boy, of Channing, (Hartley county), started with five Hampshire pigs weighing about 50 pounds each and in six months wound up with 1,000 pounds of pork; average daily gain was 1.2 pounds per head for the two males and three gilts.

Farmers of Smith county bedded 19,000 bushels of sweet potatoes this year, a big increase over previous seasons. County acreage will be four times that of 1942 and growers had many inquiries about slips for shipping to others States. Efforts were made to protect all local demand before out-of-State shipments began.

Gilmer, (Upshur county), home of the annual Yamboree, witnessed a demonstration of about what yam dehydration really means. Cooks for the annual Chamber of Commerce used only seven and one-half pounds of the product and obtained 200 servings. This represented about 40 pounds of natural yams. The big dish was supervised by Mrs. J. R. Penn who used the following recipe: After soaking for 20 minutes the product was cooked until tender. Then a medium syrup, using the simmering water, was poured over the potatoes which were then dotted with butter and baked for a short time.

Yvonne Youngblood, member of the Shawnee Prairie girls' 4-H club of Angelina county, believed that careful preparation was the first step in a successful poultry demonstration. Her father helped her to move the chicken house to higher ground and build a yard. Then Yvonne cleaned the house, built new roosts, put up eight new nests, and prepared a dropping pit. She has hatched 70 little chicks with a loss of only three, says County Home Demonstration Agent Madeline Gilliland.

During April, seven members of Gonzales county boys' 4-H clubs sold 6,265 pounds of meat animals, according to County Agricultural Agent O. W. Thompson. Included were 1,060 broilers and 100 hens for meat.

The editor of the Perryton, (Ochiltree county), Herald has started a campaign which urges that people moving livestock along highways be careful that animals do not damage young trees and shrubs planted for highway beautification. The editor points out that much money has been spent in starting the plants and that not only is this lost, but the entire purpose of the planting is defeated by carelessness or thoughtlessness.

The best Protection pays best

USE CUTTER

FOR CATTLE • SHEEP • HORSES • HOGS • POULTRY

VACCINES AND SERUMS

CUTTER LABORATORIES, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

"Spray the trees before the eggs have time to hatch, late in May or early in June," declared J. I. Rainey, large-scale pecan grower in discussing control of case borers which he fears may damage his present bright crop prospects in San Saba county. Other growers of that region are expecting a big crop this year if the nuts are permitted to mature without insect damage.



AND ONE ON UPPER DECK—Ten youngsters from Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City, are learning farming at camp near Carmel, N. Y., in effort to ease labor shortage. Above Jack Martinez, age 13, feeds pigs, including that one on top deck.

Floresville, (Wilson county), has shipped its third car of sliced onions to Philadelphia. These onions were in brine filled vats since last season and will be used in making condiments. The new marketing method is attracting national attention.

Gathering of eggs at least three times per day in hot weather is recommended by Farm and Ranch in a recent article which urges the saving of every egg possible to aid the war effort. It was pointed out that an egg has a temperature of about 104 degrees when laid and germination will begin at any temperature above 65 degrees. Cooling to 40-55 degrees is recommended and keeping eggs at that temperature until marketed will add millions to the nation's supply, it was said.

"I get more grazing from my White Dutch clover during the year than any other pasture plant," said C. D. Solomon, vice-chairman of the Sulphur-Cypress Soil Conservation District Board of Governors in an interview in the Mount Vernon, (Franklin county), Optic-Herald. He planted one pound of seed on five acres in 1939. By controlling his grazing at seeding time he now has a dense stand on the entire five-acre tract which carries three-animal units per acre.

Henry Kveton, 4-H club boy of northern Lubbock county, is fulfilling his Victory demonstrator's pledge by producing more meat for Uncle Sam's fighters. According to C. C. Brookshire, assistant county agricultural agent, he sold 11 hogs recently and at once invested his profit in a $500 war bond. With 16 more hogs on feed and three registered brood sows working for him, Henry says he is just beginning to produce pork and buy bonds. He was the only club boy to become a charter member of the newly organized Plains-Panhandle Poland China Breeders' Association.

Wilbarger county 4-H club boys now have a fund of $1,300 in a bank with about $200 more due for scrap metal collected under the direction of County Agricultural Agent W. W. Evans and his assistant, C. F. Henry. Evans reports that most of the scrap came from the Waggoner ranch and the oil fields.

Eighteen different varieties of grain sorghum are being tested for adaptability to the Gulf Coast area in a project sponsored by the Bishop, (Nueces county), Chamber of Commerce. This is the third year of such an experiment. Dairymen and stock raisers are watching particularly close the development of a sweet sudan grass which appears hardy and drouth resistant.

Herman Kruger, of Dessau, (Travis county), has increased the grazing capacity of his pasture from 31 to 69 head of dairy cattle by practicing brush clearing and regular mowing of weeds, according to the soil conservation service. This outstanding achievement was cited in an appeal to farmers to fight weeds by systematic mowing. The service pointed out that many weeds will sprout from the stump after mowing so the recommendation was made to set the cutter bar high for a first mowing, then dropping it lower for a second for more effective control.

More than 800 pounds of waxy kafir seed has been distributed to farmers in the area around Dimmit. The seed is provided by General Foods Corporation which has contracted to pay a premium of 50 cents per hundred over the local market and give the growers opportunity to accept payment as late as March 1, 1944. The company plans to make tapioca from the grain. Farmers in Castro, Bailey, Lamb, Lubbock and Hockley counties are signed up for the project.

Clara Brown Long, county home demonstration agent, reports that enrollment points to a total membership of 300 in Jones county girls' 4-H clubs. A check of activities shows that 99 per cent of the members have gardens and chickens, and the same percentage help in the fields, with a few driving tractors and go-devils. Fifty per cent have pigs or calves, and 80 per cent have brothers or other near relatives in the armed services.

Judge E. B. Ditchie, of Mineral Wells, (Palo Pinto county), has recommended the following poison treatment for armadillos where they are causing garden trouble: His plan is to cut apples into small cubes, about three-fourth-inch, then remove cone-shaped core, insert a small amount of arsenic into the hole, then replace the core. He says distributing these around borders and beds will get the job done. Pets can be protected by placing the cubes out after dark and taking them up early in the morning.

Herbert Taft, of the Stamps community, near Gilmer, (Upshur county), declares bermuda grass planted years ago is the only thing which has kept his farm from washing completely away. He has listed six simple steps for sodding to bermuda and recommends that March, April and May are best months. His recommendations are:

1. Pick a spot heavily sodded with bermuda grass.
2. Burn off lightly, with care.
3. Flat break bermuda sod, drag out roots with harrow, rake, etc., and shake free of dirt.
4. Roots should be planted immediately, but can be kept alive two or three weeks if sacked and kept moist and shaded.
5. Prepare bed by flat breaking or middle busting in field clean cultivated during previous year.
6. Drop in furrows and cover by shallow plowing or disking.
7. Drop roots every three feet in furrow and step on them. Cover lightly in spring, or deeper in winter.

When the North Elm girls' 4-H club was organized two years ago none of the members could sew, reports Tina Stewart, Bell county home demonstration agent. Now all of the girls except two are doing their own sewing, and three are sewing for their families. At an achievement day recently with 38 present, the girls exhibited clothes made by themselves. Some of the dresses and aprons made of feed sacks were "very well done," Miss Stewart says.

It required a lot of hard work but J. R. Mikeska, of Waller, (Waller county), got a good price for a big crop of turnips and mustard greens which he pulled through two hard freezes. Warned that the frost was coming, Mr. Mikeska plowed dirt over the small plants, then uncovered them two days later. Plants were too large for this process the second time so he hauled boards to cover them, then covered the boards with dirt. "It was lots of hard work," he said, "and my hands prove it, but I have something to show for my work."

Sixty-five members of boys' 4-H clubs in Crosby county are applying through the Production Credit Corporation to buy steers with the intention of pasturing them on sudan and small grains during the winter. They will feed a supplement of one-half pound of cottonseed meal and one pound of grain daily. At the end of the pasture period in February, says County Agricultural Agent W. R. Kimbrough, the calves can be sold either as stocker steers, placed in the feed lot, or kept over and pastured another year. "This program is being approved by more fathers than any phase of the 4-H club work in the county," Kimbrough says.

Efforts are being made by the Department of Commerce to increase the growing of tung nuts in Texas. The national demand has increased a lot due to shutting off this oil previously obtained from China. Officials estimate that, although the 1942 crop was poor, about 6,500,000 pounds of oil will be obtained. The 1943 goal is 8,000,000 pounds.

Juanita Stebbins, age 12, 4-H club girl of the Spruger community of Tyler county, knows her beans. She is doing as much as she can of the work of a brother who is in the Army, along with raising about an acre of pinto beans. "All you have to do with these beans," quotes Fanye S. Tungate, county home demonstration agent, "is to give them one good hoeing, plow once, and then wait for the harvest."

VICTORY SMOKES FOR OVERSEAS BOYS

By special arrangement with Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company you can send Chesterfield cigarettes to our fighting men overseas in lots of 500 packages (10,000 cigarettes) or any multiple thereof, at the price of $25 for 500 packages of 20 cigarettes; $50 for 1,000 packages of 20 cigarettes.

Liggett & Myers will add 500 packages free with every order for 5,000 packages.

Liggett & Myers will mark each container with the name and address of your organization and include in each container 50 postcards with the donor's name and address for the soldiers' acknowledgment.

Cigarettes will be delivered to any fighting front you specify, deliveries to be made to the Special Service Officer in charge of the section you specify. This officer will supervise the distribution to the service men.

SPECIAL OFFER: On all lots of 1,000 packages or more, each package will be stamped with a special greeting tag with your organization name and your individual message.

Mail your order with remittance and message desired on labels to:
Overseas Dept.,
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.,
630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Ole 'Tex' Feno Says—

NO HELP NEEDED

To Apply Dr. Rogers' B&R Pink-Eye Powder IN THE New PUFF TOP TUBE



It's the Same Efficient Medicine . . .

Now as Simple to Use as A B C



A — Tilt tube downward to pack the powder firmly in top of tube before using.

B — Remove cap and squeeze tube lightly—directing puffs of the powder to underside of upper eyelid.

C — When puffs lose force, tip tube upward to readjust contents, then downward as at first, and repeat procedure.

Sold at the Same Old Price

FOR YEARS, Southwestern Ranchmen, have successfully used and recommended this veterinarian's original formula in the treatment of Pink-Eye (Keratitis) in cattle, sheep and goats. The combination of its active ingredients—Sulfanilimide, Azosulfamide, Acriflavine and Boracic Acid—is highly effective in the control of Pink-Eye; and 2 to 4 puffs are usually sufficient for each treatment. One tube will treat from 30 to 40 cases.

$1.00 Per Tube

Clip this Coupon and MAIL TODAY If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You

TEXAS PHENOTHIAZINE COMPANY, Date.....
400 So. Ballinger St., Fort Worth, Texas.

Enclosed find $1.00 for one of the new PUFF-TOP TUBES of Dr. Roger's B & R PINK-EYE POWDER. If I am not satisfied, you guarantee to refund my money.

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SHIPMENTS MADE ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.

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RATS CARRY THE FLEAS THAT SPREAD DISEASE!

KILL 'EM WITH STEARNS' ELECTRIC RAT & ROACH PASTE

Efficient 65 YEARS Economical

AT YOUR DEALER 35¢ & $1.00

THE CAT AND THE KID — By John Rosol



SUNKEN NAZI U-BOATS BECOME OYSTER BEDS

Fish and Wildlife Service biologists who recently examined the wreckage of several German submarines salvaged by the United States Navy along our east coast found them covered with a fine crop of young oysters, scallops, wing shells, and other marine life.

More than 10,000 young scallops, oysters, and other wing-shell bivalves were found clinging to each wreck.

Fish and Wildlife Service points out that many devices have been developed to collect the spawn of bivalves, and perhaps the "planting" of Nazi submarines along the east coast will serve to establish new beds for their growth and propagation. — Foreign Commerce Weekly.

SCHOOLS

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Hemphill Diesel Schools, Inc.
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FARMS FOR SALE

100 ACRES—7 miles from Rogers, on good road. Mail, milk, and school bus by the door; ½ tillable, balance good pasture; good 5-room house, large barn, poultry houses, watered by good well; electricity in use. For more information write the BENTON COUNTY REALTY CO., Rogers, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—1,040-acre stock farm, stock and equipment, $12,500. BOX 93, Mountainair, New Mexico.

FOR SALE---Miscellaneous

RAISE Jumbo bull frogs, crayfish. Profitable. VOL BRASHEARS, Berryville, Ark.

CENTIPEDE LAWN GRASS

The new grass imported from China by the United States government to provide permanent lawns for the South. Grows on any soil, in the sun and shade. Prevents weed growth. Needs no mowing or artificial watering. Write for particulars. Plant now. Agent, LAND'S END FARM, Box 83, Beeville, Texas.

FOR SALE—New and used buggies, buckboards, surries and light spring wagons. GLADEWATER BUGGY & WAGON WORKS, Gladewater, Texas.

CATERPILLAR tractor and grader. R. tractor and 44 grader. MAURICE MONTGOMERY, Copeville, Texas.

PACKAGE needles, tie pattern instructions. $1.00 postpaid. WALTER JOURNEAY, 1003 4th St., Orange, Texas.

JOHN DEERE 10-ft. power take-off binder; good canvas. C. G. JOHNSON, Keller, Texas.

ICE PLANT NOTE—"Idle equipment is a waste." We buy and sell all good A-1 makes of Compr's, Condrs, Recvrs, Scorers. Over 5,000 good ice cans, half price. BORN, 216 N. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

ANTIQUE desk, made in Northern France in 1830, hand-carved, dark walnut, 60 inches long, 48 inches tall. A massive, beautiful, genuine antique desk, in perfect condition. Suitable for living room or library. Done in Italian or Spanish furnishings. Price $400. MRS. T. F. BUNKLEY, 619 N. Ninth St., Temple, Texas.

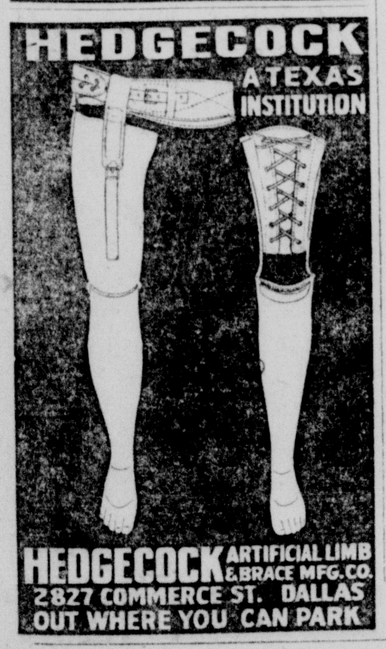
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FOR SALE—Caterpillar, 60 motor, mounted on skids, outboard bearings and 12-inch pulley.
2-inch pipe machine Easton Cole & Burnam with dies from ½ to 2-inch.
2½- to 7-inch Landis head mounted on standard 12-inch pipe, machine motorized with V. belts. BOX 237, Graham, Texas.

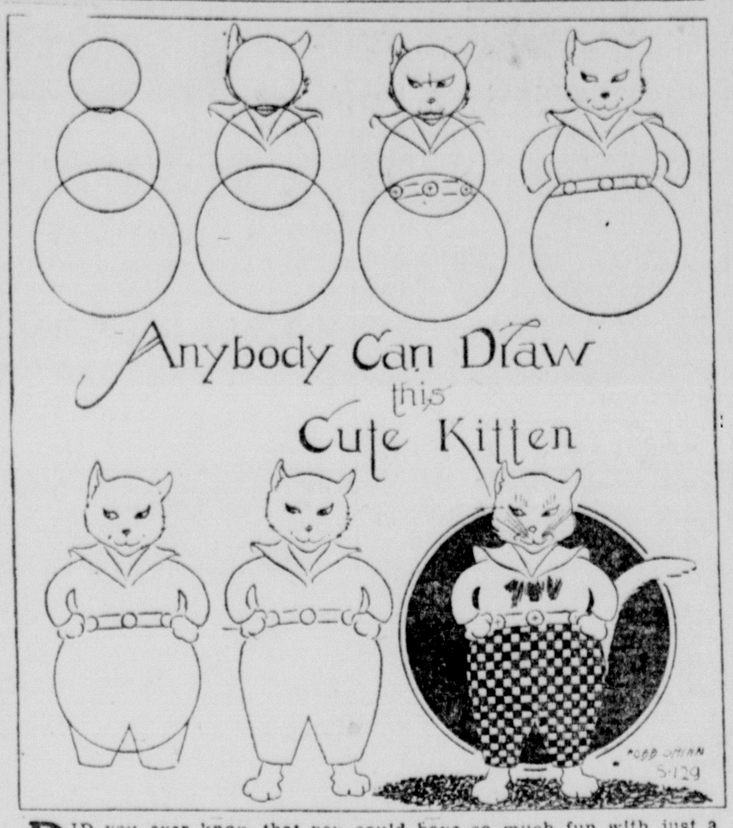
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WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



Our Boys and Girls

Kiddies-Can-Do-It

By Uncle Cobb Shinn



DID you ever know that you could have so much fun with just a compass? If someone told you that you could make a drawing like this from three circles, you would not believe it. Here it is before your very eyes. Try it. If you happen to be too busy now, save the picture for some rainy day. Making this drawing will be a jolly lot of fun some time when you can't go out to play.

YOUTH AND SACRIFICE

It is not given to man to understand why in war some men are chosen for sacrifice and others are to survive. Every day during this horrible world conflict, young men are dying at the battlefronts — sacrificed in order that the rest of us and the world of the future may enjoy freedom and peace. For a long time to come, however, broken homes, ruined cities and villages will bear mute evidence of man's cruelty to man, and plainly show how thin the veneer of so-called civilization really is.

Are we going to be worthy of all this sacrifice? Are we going to make a peace that will really be a lasting one? Let us hope so. The cities and villages can be rebuilt, and time fortunately heals many wounds —but we can never bring back the young man who stopped a sniper's bullet on Guadalcanal. He must not have died in vain, but his spirit must re-live in the new society of human and economic relationship his sacrifice brought into existence.

Matting should always be swept with a broom dipped in a strong brine made from salt to make it wear longer and keep it from turning yellow.

USEFULNESS OF ELEPHANTS

By ALDEN MANN
From "Our Dumb Animals."

Since ancient times elephants have been utilized in the work of man. Very early in the beginning of civilization skilled hunters went into the jungles of Africa to trap these mighty beasts. Specially-made ships were built to transport them to Carthage and to Rome, and much toil and patience were used to train them for work and for war.

History records the unusual and interesting use of elephants by Hannibal when he invaded Italy by way of the icy Alps. A battery of two hundred elephants accompanied this great army of invasion, and it was Hannibals intention to use them as our modern army-tanks are used, to crush and terrorize the enemy.

But Hannibal, great warrior that he was, had failed to reckon with one thing—fodder for his living tanks—and when his army had after untold hardships reached the sunny valleys of Italy, only some forty elephants remained alive.

Hannibal used his remaining elephants as an advance unit to frighten the Romans, but they, too, knew something of elephants. They knew that Hannibal's raw jungle beasts had never heard the sound of trumpets, and when they blew these instruments lustily, the advancing elephants broke ranks and fled in disorder.

After elephants have been trained and made accustomed to warfare, they are almost fearless, as has been demonstrated many times. In the hunting of lions and leopards they have been used to good advantage, carrying the hunters through the jungles and giving them protection and firing advantage from howdahs, or platforms, on their backs. As willing and intelligent workers elephants have proved their usefulness in India in the teak forests and in the shipyards where they lift the heavy logs and beams at the command of their keepers. Here in the United States they have served both as entertainers and laborers with the big circuses. It is well known that elephants become greatly attached to their keepers.

Some elephants live to great age. One elephant with the Barnum-Bailey circus lived to the ripe old age of 101 years.

STUDIES IN BIRD LIFE

Do you know that the duck-hawk can "power-dive" on its prey at a speed of more than 200 miles per hour? This sleek little feathered creature has very powerful wing muscles, and he is recognized by the best bird authorities as the speed king of the bird world.

Do you know that the Holboell's grebe, a goose-like bird, actually builds and anchors a tiny floating raft, on which it builds its nest? Dead reeds and other vegetation are woven together into a peculiar water-tight "island" that holds the nest sufficiently elevated to keep the eggs dry throughout the nesting season. Ingenuity of this clever bird has long amazed students of wildlife.

Do you know that the ancient belief in the wisdom of owls originated in Greece? Romans believed also that the owl was endowed with a special sort of intellect, as did many of our American Indians. On the other hand, natives of some countries associate owls with night-flying witches, and give them an unsavory reputation.

Do you know that around the peacock revolves many ancient and humorous myths? In days of chivalry a special feast-dish was the roast peacock served up garnished with all its gaudy plumage! Solemn promises were sometimes made "on the peacock."

Do you know that in England, up to the time of Queen Elizabeth, no subject was allowed possession of a swan without a special permit or license from the Crown. The swan still retains the title, "Royal Bird," perhaps because of the dignity and gracefulness of its appearance.

A curious formation of its feet won't permit the chimney swift bird to walk upon ground. Nor can it rest in trees like other birds. With its sharp claws the swift clings to the side of an object gaining additional support by pressing its tail against the perpendicular surface. The chimney swift flies continually in daylight. It even eats while in flight.

THE ORIGINAL "GAS MASK"

Some people may think that the gas attack is very modern in warfare but the skunk has it in very high development and has been using it for generations. Here is an animal that apparently knows its power of defense, so is very deliberate in movement, not easily frightened; it seems to realize that most animals will try to avoid it.

When attacked, the secretion which it is able to expel with considerable force and accuracy has one of the most disagreeable and persistent odors known. For this reason, skunks have a bad reputation and are often killed at sight.

It is true that they occasionally break into chicken coops, as do many wild animals when hungry, but, on the whole, skunks prefer to keep out of sight of human beings. If allowed to live undisturbed, they are very active in the destruction of insects, worms, snakes and rodents. In this way they are far more valuable to farmers than is generally supposed. Unless they take up residence too near a human dwelling or become robbers, they are well worth protecting.

MOTHER EARTH'S TOLL

An earthquake in the Ecuadorean Andes recently wiped out a village by starting an avalanche. The catastrophe occurred in the middle of the night. One minute a tiny village nestled on the mountainside. The next the village and its entire population had ceased to exist, buried by tons of rock.

Earthquakes are frequent in the Andes. Many towns have been destroyed time and time again. Santiago and Valparaiso have been shaken at least 11 times since 1575. Arequipa, in Peru, has suffered repeated earthquakes and recurrent tidal waves from the Pacific.

Central America is also subject to earthquakes. The capitals of four of the five republics there have been destroyed several times. And in 1797 the whole region was the scene of an appalling convulsion which killed 40,000 persons.

ODD FACTS

A rifle bullet reaches its greatest speed at 250 yards from the rifle barrel.

Cotton can be spun so fine that a pound will make 250 miles of yarn.

The Bible, in whole or part, has been translated into 1,051 languages.

There is about 30,000 pounds of aluminum or 20,000 pounds of magnesium in the modern U. S. bomber.

The expense of food, clothing and other supplies for the U. S. soldier averages $404 yearly.

In Northwestern Siberia thermometers have recorded temperatures down to 94 degrees below zero. High record at the same point is 93 above.

One depression in the Libyan desert of North Africa is 440 feet below sea level.

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Take advantage of the convenience of these nutritious Hi Ho Crackers . . . Your grocer has them!

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MEETING THE MEAT SHORTAGE

Even in the face of meat shortages, a moderate amount of thought to the addition of other protein foods as a substitute, plus careful selection and preparation of obtainable meat, should prevent the average American family from suffering any protein loss, Doris McCray declares in Hygeia.

"Generally speaking," says Miss Gray, "American habits of choosing, buying, preparing and serving meats have been wasteful of both food value and money. Americans in the main have scorned the animal organs and the cheaper cuts of muscle meat, tasteful and nutritious though these may be made. Many people habitually spurn fat meats. On the other hand, we rush to buy the cuts which include a large proportion of bone and gristle, which represent waste, and we overcook most of our meats.

"We should start at once to use hearts, livers, kidneys, brains, tongues, sweetbreads and meats high in fat to a greater extent than we have ever done before. We must protect against waste of the meats we buy by prompt and adequate refrigeration of stored meats; we must protect against shrinkage by covering the exposed surface of meats stored in the refrigerator and by preparing them promptly — within a few hours, if possible, after purchase.

"With the important exception of pork, which must be thoroughly cooked for safety, most fresh meats can be served rarer than they generally are with advantage of taste as well as nutrition.

"It should be pointed out that spaghetti, rice, bread crumbs and cereal, often used to extend the number of servings of meat, provide much less protein of lower biologic value than the meat itself, although they have some practical use. It should also be noted that 'ersatz' dishes of beans, peas, lentils and the like . . . are foods having a lower biologic value than meat itself. They are sometimes referred to as meat substitutes, and they are useful, but one should make certain that milk, eggs and cheese are included in the menu to furnish biologic values similar to meat, chicken and fish."

R. A. F.'s "TICKLISH" BOMB

Lifting a long-imposed veil of secrecy, the Royal Air Force has disclosed its use of two devices that mean headaches to Hitler and Hirohito—one, a radio "eye" that can spot an enemy vessel on the darkest night or in the thickest fog, the other a delayed-action bomb that explodes immediately if any attempt is made to remove it before the time it is set to go off. The radio location device can detect the approach of planes or, installed on warships, can discover the position of surfaced submarines or other vessels, and plot their courses.

ANIMALS IN WAR

The list of animals now taking part in the total war reads like a circus poster. Horses, dogs, pigeons help the troops. Kangaroos figure in soldier letters from a certain undisclosed theater of action. Oxen drag mired artillery out of Russian ditches and yaks lug field guns in China. Around the Mediterranean the berated camel does its bit. Elephants struggle with loads of munitions in Indian jungles.

EAT ROAST JAPS

Cannibals residing in the mountain fastness between China and Burma, have exchanged their bows and arrows for machine guns and are now living high, reports say, on roast Japanese.

JOHNNY DOUGHBOY ON FURLOUGH

When Johnny Doughboy comes home on furlough here are some of his preferences:

Girls: Yes, and some like 'em tall, some like 'em short, some like 'em blonde and some like 'em dark; but one thing they all agree on—a girl should be feminine. No mannish, tailored outfits; no slacks, please; and, especially, no semi-military clothes. Frills and furbelows, sure—that's the way to please the man on furlough.

Movies: Nothing grim, thanks. He likes musicals, and service adventure stories with good rousing action, and plenty of comic interludes.

Food: This one will astonish veterans of the first World War, with memories of "beans-for-breakfast, beans-for-lunch, and beans-for-dinner, too"—but today's furloughing soldier doesn't get off the train with visions of pies, steaks, or salads. He is served all those right in camp. He'll be happy with any kind of good food, but—he wants it served on separate plates.

Here's why: In the Army, everything is heaped onto one plate. His mess tray has compartments, to be sure, but they aren't always sufficient of a barrier to keep his salad out of his mashed potatoes, and his steak away from his ice cream. So you see—separate plates, please!

Another thing to keep in mind—after Johnny Doughboy has gone back to camp, (and all those dishes are washed up) one gift from home that is always sure to bring cheers from Johnny is a carton of cigarettes. Of course, be sure you send him his favorite brand. Tuck in a card, and your cigarette dealer will be glad to wrap up your gift of Camels for mailing



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BUSY WOMAN'S WORK BASKET

Crochet "Ruffle" Hat

By MRS. ANNE CABOT



It's the sort of hat a man would describe as "fluffy stuff"—the kind men like! To woman's knowing eye it's not "fluffy stuff' at all—it"s a hat with a beautifully stiff, crisp ruffle—all made of a white straw yarn. Crochet it in white to accent a dark spring suit. Wear it later with crepe street dresses, white accessories! Costs almost nothing to make.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the "Ruffle" hat (Pattern No. 5551) send 10 cents in COIN, YOUR NAME and ADDRESS and the PATTERN NUMBER to Anne Cabot, Southwest Magazine, 106 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Enclose 1 cent postage for each pattern ordered.

The new SPRING Anne Cabot ALBUM is ready for mailing. Contains 32 pages of spring and summer accessories, ways to save money on home decoration, aids to helping the family clothes budget in wartime! The brand new ALBUM is priced 15c.

Please do not send order to Mrs. Margaret Stute, Fort Worth. Send order to Anne Cabot, 106 Seventh Ave., New York City, N. Y.

A SUIT SPRING

If you are a wise girl you will have plenty of shirtwaists for wear from now on. It is not only a suit spring, but we're stepping right into a suit summer which means of course that the blouse goes marching on. Shops are already showing variations of the skirt and shirt theme, as for instance a white pique skirt with a striped shirt. Many skirts are cut well above, though belted at the waistline with a narrow, often leather belt. Some skirts have side pockets, some not.

Shirts vary their collar lines in diverse ways but the most often seen are shirts with collars and bow ties. In the first instance the tie is a men's wear foulard type; in the second, or more feminized, version the tie is of the shirting.

Not all suits worn this spring are striped but the great majority are and there's no reason to suppose that there will be a right about face this summer. Now its okay to go in for stripes but do keep your sense of direction; don't get yourself up to look like a cross roads. Keep your stripes all going the same way unless they are in chevron formation and don't mix 'em. Wear them with a plain fabric or with plain accessories; this goes for plaids and for that matter for prints as well, unless of course they are twins which usually means that they are identical in design.

Neckwear counters, busy as beehives by the way, have some stunning gilets, dickeys and such that pinch hit very satisfactory for blouses. You'll also find, though not at neckwear counters, that slips are made with the dark intent of doing away with blouses. They are decorated so that when the coat, bolero or whatever, opens up, they are displayed. Lots of lingerie about just now on everything inincluding hats. Fine embroideries, because difficult to obtain, are in high favor. Better look over your attic treasures, for they may yield something pretty special.

Mexican colors and designs, and there are plenty of stripes among them, continue to be approved because of a certain dash and a certain something that sets them apart from less exotic patterns. Mexican hats, certainly no novedty, continue for the good reason that they are usually stunning and often becoming—and unbeatable combination if one can find it.

Designers of dresses have arranged ruffles, petals in lattice form, trimmed lapels, suspended pockets and an inset of a brilliant color in horseshoe shape blue on white. Shown are more ruffles on green linen, Irish crochet on lapels, rows of fringe, the charming scallop-edged sailor collar of pique and draped bows. The inverted horseshoe version is banded with white for emphasis against the black silk shantung of the dress.

BEAUTY IN YOUR SMILE

By MARY PAIGE
(In Better Cooking and Housekeeping).

A lovely smile is one of the greatest assets a woman can have. Even in these grim days of war, when there is little to be joyous about, a lovely smile is important. Smiling is all a part of morale-building and the person who smiles genuinely and easily is far more likely to gain the affection and co-operation from her friends and fellow workers than the stern-faced, gloomy-looking one. So, watch yourself. If you find that you don't smile enough, force yourself to until you get in the habit of it, until it becomes free and easy and a part of you. You will be happier, more charming, more likable and more successful. But what good is a smile if it does not show strong, healthy and sparkling teeth?

But beauty isn't the only reason why smart young women want attractive teeth. The girl of today gets right down to fundamentals without fooling herself and admits that good teeth and a healthy mouth have a mighty high social standing and that, just as good teeth contribute to beauty, so they add to health and general welfare. Good care, the proper diet and cleanliness is usually the answers.

Diet certainly is important in gaining and keeping good teeth. A pint of milk a day and fresh fruits and vegetables. They seem to be good for every phase of health and beauty and they certainly help keep teeth in good condition. Orange or tomato juice—lots of it—is valuable, too. Your best bet is to eat moderately of a diet that consist of fresh vegetables and fruits, dairy products, and meats. Take plenty of time for eating and don't dodge foods that require chewing. Avoid candy between meals.

"Brush your teeth twice a day and see your dentist twice a year," is advice that has been dinned into our ears ever since our kindergarten days. Of course, you brush your teeth but the question is, how do you do it? A systematic method of brushing the teeth is most generally recommended by dentists.

Your teeth should be brushed with an up-and-down movement. Never brush directly across as it only lodges particles of food between the teeth. Begin brushing at the rear molars and work toward the front of the mouth each time. Brush them inside as well as out. Finally, sweep your tongue lightly with the brush and let a cold stream of water run over your brush before hanging it up to dry. And right now is a good time to remind you that a toothbrush does not last forever. The average age of a brush is about two to three months—then you need a new one. In choosing a toothbrush, remember that the bristles should be elastic and set in the handle firmly so that they will not loosen and come out with use. The tufts of the bristles should have plenty of space between them so that the brush is easy to keep clean.

Better to own two brushes and use them alternately; they will keep more elastic than continual use of one toothbrush. Never run hot water over a brush.

TESTED RECIPES

Home-Made Onion Soup

Home-made onion soup takes the place of canned, and save points To prepare: Saute a cup of onion slices in a bit of fat until brown, then add a mixture of three cups of water and three chicken bouillon cubes. Simmer for about ten minutes. Season to taste and top with a slice of bread sprinkled with grated cheese—parmesan, if you can get it. Serves three to four.

Pork Feet

If you've never eaten pork feet, now is the time to try them, for they are tasty and "cost" two points a pound. Simmer in salted water to cover, for about two-and-a-half hours or until tender. Then dip in batter and saute until golden brown. To make the batter, mix together a cup of flour, a dash of salt and pepper, two-thirds cup of milk and one egg beaten.

Lemon Sponge Cake
(Serves eight or ten)

5 egg yolks
1 cup of light corn syrup
1¼ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup lemon juice
¼ cup water
Grated rind of one lemon.

Beat egg yolks, add syrup and blend thoroughly. Sift flour, baking powder and salt and add gradually to egg mixture, alternately with lemon juice mixed with water. Add grated lemon rind and beat well. Bake in an ungreased square loaf pan or in layers or in a tube pan. This is good when spread with marmalade and topped with grated cocoanut.

Baked Indian Pudding
(Serves six)

1/3 cup yellow cornmeal
5 cups scalded milk
½ cup molasses
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger.

Put the cornmeal in the top of a double boiler and pour the scalded milk slowly over it. Cook for twenty minutes and add the molasses, salt and ginger. Pour into a greased baking dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) for two hours. Serve hot with vanilla ice cream sprinkled with maple sugar. (Plain cream may be substituted for ice cream).

HANDY RECIPES

LAMB FAT has strong flavor, and solidifies readily, so its only recommended for frying highly seasoned foods. In other words, use it for croquettes but never for cakes.

To GIVE FLAVOR to plain boiled rice, try adding a little curry powder. A teaspoonful to every four cups is considered an adequate amount.

RHUBARB SHORTCAKE makes an interesting springtime dessert. Simply pour rhubarb sauce over split hot biscuits that have been made with a little sugar.

IF BACON is allowed to stand in a warm temperature the fat will melt and cause it to dry out. Keep it in the refrigerator until needed.

A WELCOME ADDITION to any lunch box is a sandwich made of whole-wheat bread, cottage cheese and sliced olives or thin slices of avocado sprinkled with lemon juice.

VEGETABLE PLATES are apt to be uninteresting if all the vegeables are simply boiled and buttered. For variety, include one that is broiled or baked or fried.

UNCOOKED MEAT will keep better in the refrigerator if it is loosely covered, for the circulation of air helps form a dry, protective outer service. Cooked meat, which has already dried somewhat, should be tightly covered.

WHIPPED orange gelatin garnished with slices of fresh fruit is a delightful dessert that takes a little time to prepare.

IF THE COFFEE is too strong add a pinch of salt to get rid of the bitter flavor.

THE HEN AS A FOOD MACHINE

According to Dr. Ethel M. Cruickshank, of Cambridge University, the hen is a highly specialized machine for conversion of raw materials into human foodstuffs. She states that the hen's efficiency in this respect is greater than that of any other farm animal with the exception of the dairy cow.

The original jungle fowl from which the hen is descended laid only 20 to 26 eggs a year, but by selective breeding and scientific feeding higher producing hens have been obtained, laying 250 eggs or more annually. A hen laying 250 eggs will manufacture and pack 31 pounds of a finished product, though she herself may weigh only 4 pounds.—Nutritional Observatory (H. J. Heinz Co.).

Thirty per cent of all dividends paid in 1941 went to persons whose total income was less than $5,000.

IDEAL GIFT

A general poll of pipe-smokers on what they hate most in tobacco reveals tongue-bite as jinx No. 1 to smoking joy. Naturally pipe-smokers welcome a no-bite treated tobacco. In fact, many smokers prefer Prince Albert, the tobacco that's no-bite processed for mildness, yet is rich in taste and easy on the tongue. Pipe-smokers and "makin's" rollers alike appreciate these qualities; they have made Prince Albert the world's largest-selling brand. Sending a present to that friend or relative in service? Prince Albert in the one-pound or half-pound package is an ideal gift. See your dealer today.

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Nylon window screens, that can be produced in any color, will not corrode, will not permanently bulge if struck, and can even be rolled up like window shades in winter are foreseen by du Pont chemists for housing after the war. Pencils or other sharp-pointed objects may be pushed through such screens without damage, and preliminary tests show they stand up well even along the seashore, where salt spray rusts or corrodes metal rapidly. Nylon wire cloth, with which the company has been experimenting for some time, can be bent back and forth millions of times without breaking.

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